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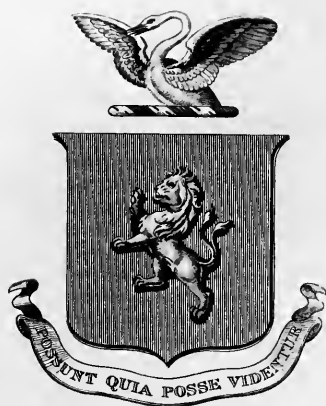














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1903

# THE ATTWOOD FAMILY,

WITH

## Historic Notes & Pedigrees.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

OF UTAH

DEC 1928

10554.

By JOHN ROBINSON.

*Author of*

*"Descriptive Guide to the Lough and Noble Models of Busts and  
Statuary;" "The Delaval Papers;" "The Legends and  
Traditions of the Coast;" "Past Vicars of New-  
castle;" Sunderland Worthies;  
&c., &c.*

*Eighty Illustrations.*

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TO  
THE REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
ATTWOOD AND MOORE FAMILIES  
THIS BRIEF ACCOUNT  
OF  
AN HISTORICAL AND DISTINGUISHED RACE  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

## PREFACE.

---

The interest evoked by the original appearance in the newspaper press of my brief descriptive notice of the Attwood Family, on the occasion of the erection of a memorial brass in Southwick Church, Co. Durham, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Attwood, of Bishopwearmouth, has led to its issue in a more permanent form. To the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, of Oakwood, Beckenham, Kent (Mrs. Moore being the only daughter and representative of Mr. Edward Attwood), I have been indebted for much valuable information, which is added as an appendix to the original descriptive essay of the family history. In these valuable historic references the reader will find conclusive evidence that my original estimate of the influence and territorial importance of the family was underrated rather than overestimated. I have to apologise for the want of arrangement in the historic notes. So voluminous were the documents placed at my disposal, that the difficulty was what to leave out rather than what to embody in the appendix, many of those included having only reached me after the book had gone to press. But I make no apologies for bringing before the reader the records of so remarkable a family. From the far-off days of our pre-Norman history down to the great Victorian Era of the last half-century, the family have ever been conspicuous for their patriotism and ceaseless industry. In the Southern Counties, in the Midlands, and in the North of England, the high character of the Attwoods has

become as familiar as household words. On the field of battle, in the Councils of the nation, in the walks of Science, and in the marts of Commerce, the family for upwards of a thousand years have been foremost citizens in our national life and history. While as liberal dispensers of charity, and in the exercise of benevolence, their names will ever be held in grateful remembrance in the bead-roll of national benefactors of the sick and the poor. Of the present representatives of the family in its numerous branches, it needs only to be recorded that they are worthy descendants of noble ancestors.

JOHN ROBINSON.

*Delaval House,*

*Sunderland,*

*October, 1903.*

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- K LAMB, OF SUNDERLAND.
- L MCDOWELL, OF SUNDERLAND.
- M HULL, OF SUNDERLAND.





“BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

“DECEMBER 19TH, 1903.

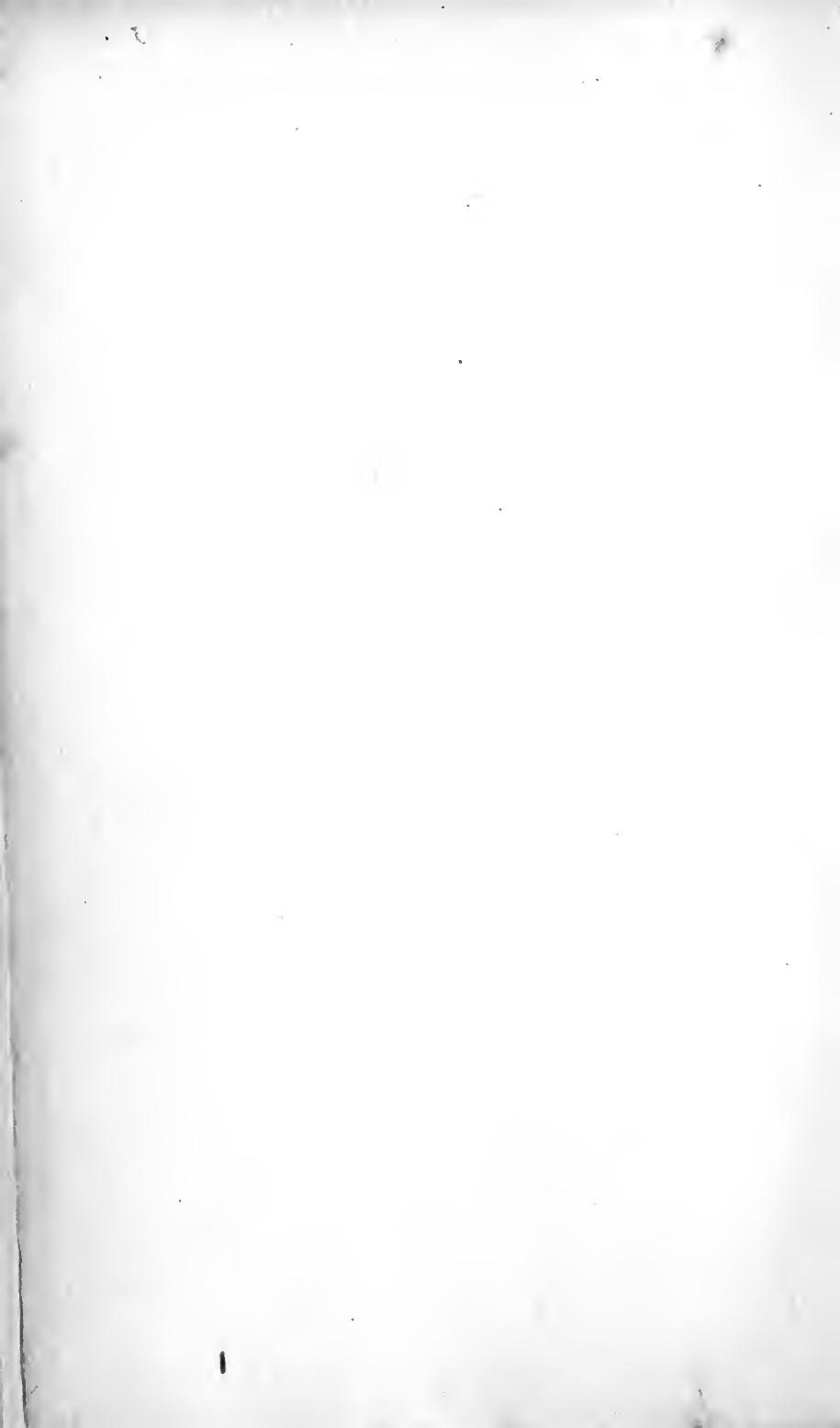
“The Private Secretary is commanded by the King to  
“thank Mr. Robinson for his letter of the 17th inst., with  
“the copy of his volume on ‘The Attwood Family,’ which  
“he has been good enough to present to His Majesty.”

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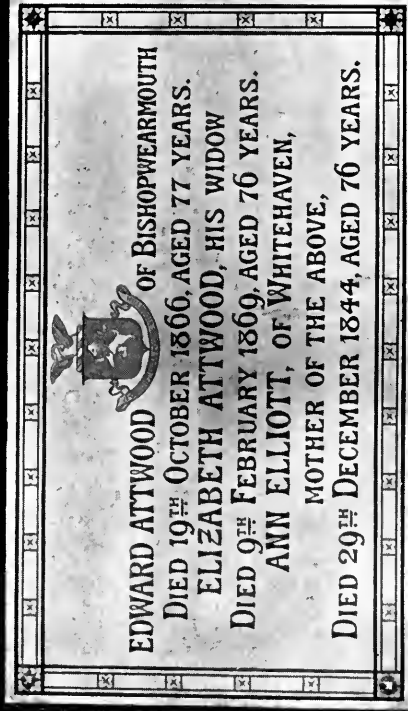
“BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

“21ST DECEMBER, 1903.

“Miss Knollys is commanded by the Queen to thank  
“Mr. John Robinson for the copy of his book which he  
“has been kind enough to send for her acceptance.”







MEMORIAL BRASS IN SOUTHWICK CHURCH, COUNTY DURHAM.

## THE ATTWOOD MEMORIAL BRASS.

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### HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

THERE has been erected on the south wall of the Nave in Holy Trinity Church, Southwick, Sunderland, a Memorial Brass, which recalls the remarkable history of a once well-known family of the Tyne and Wear. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, of Beckenham, Kent, have caused to be erected this Memorial to Mr. Edward Attwood and Elizabeth, his wife, who for nearly half a century were associated with Southwick, and whose remains rest in the adjoining churchyard.

For more than a generation the Hatchment of Mr. Edward Attwood, has hung from the walls of the Church in which he was a worshipper ; and now filial love has caused a monument of enduring brass to record the memory of a father and mother. The inscription reads :--

EDWARD ATTWOOD, OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

Died 19th October, 1866.

Aged 77 years.

ELIZABETH ATTWOOD, HIS WIDOW.

Died 9th February, 1869.

Aged 76 years.

ANN ELLIOTT, OF WHITEHAVEN.

Mother of the above.

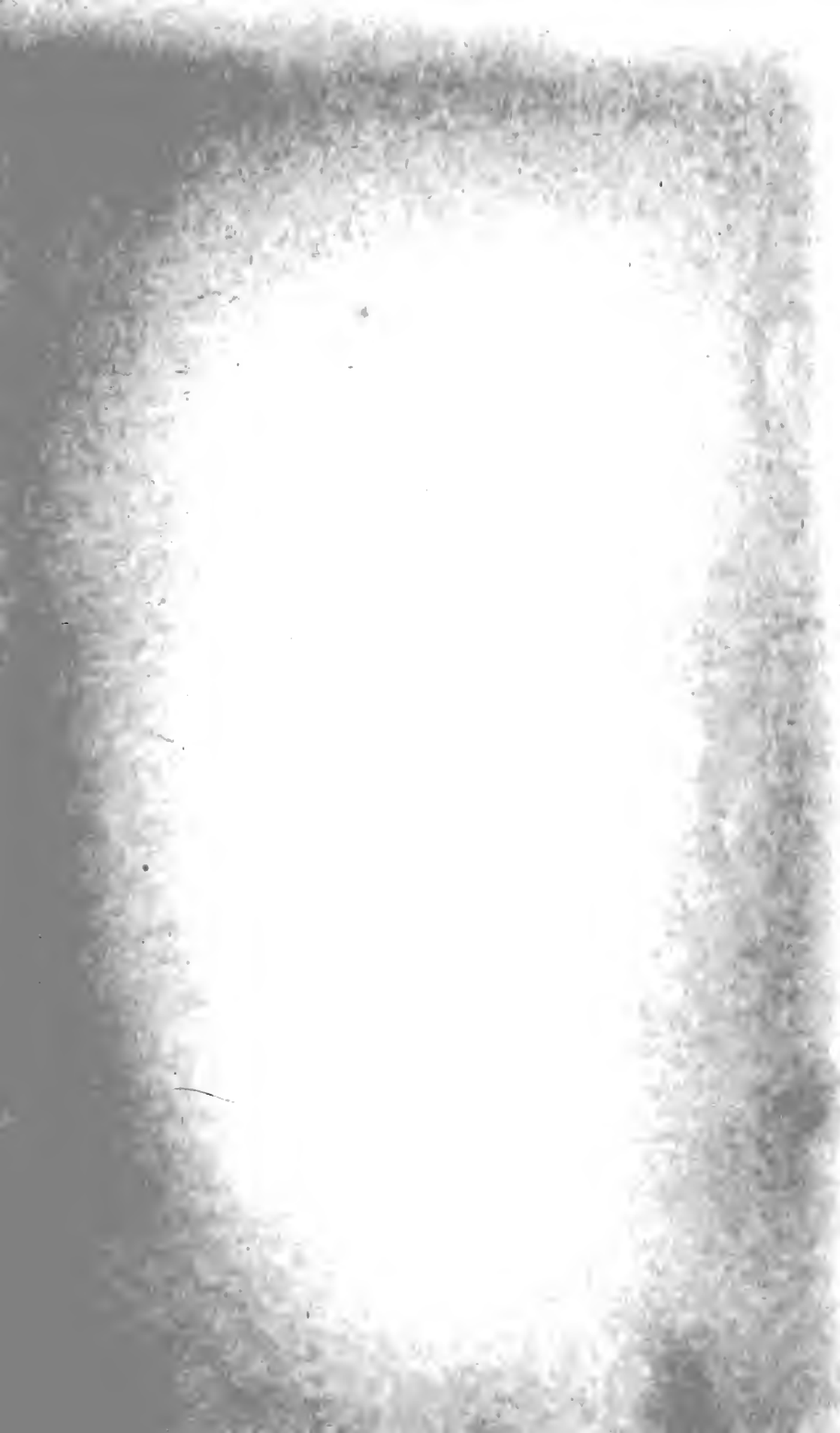
Died 29th December, 1844.

Aged 76 years.

The Memorial Brass has been executed by Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard, & Co., Limited, London, and is a beautiful example of the engraver's art. The family coat of arms is especially well executed. Immediately above the Memorial Brass hangs the Hatchment of Mr. Edward Attwood, which has been cleaned, to bring out the arms and crest of the family with their motto—Arms, a lion rampant with double tail. Crest, a demi swan with expanded wings. The Motto, "*Possunt quia posse videntur*," which may be freely translated: "They are able to accomplish anything because they seem to themselves to have the power necessary" (self confidence).

The association of the Attwood family with the North of England is of special interest. None of the male members of the name were born in our Northern Counties; yet the family have left an impress upon the history and trade of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, that will ever be remembered and cherished. There is so much of the romantic combined with the practical in the history of this remarkable family, that it is worthy of attention and admiration. The name of Attwood is "as familiar as household words" to all who know the history of the Iron and Glass Trades on the Tyne and the Wear, but more especially to the students of North Country Radicalism and Chartism.

Mr. Charles Attwood, of Newcastle and Gateshead, was the idol of the people in the political and social agitations of the early part of the last century. He threw himself energetically into the agitation which preceded the Reform Bill of 1832. He was a member of both the Birmingham and North of England Political Unions. Along with Fife and Doubleday, Headlam and Larkin, he led the van in Newcastle. Ten days after the House of Lords, in October, 1831, rejected the Reform Bill, the Northern Political Union organised a meeting of large proportions on the Town





HATCHMENT IN SOUTHWICK CHURCH, COUNTY DURHAM.



Moor. On the morning of the day when the meeting was held, hundreds of the workmen of the surrounding districts assembled at the entrance of Mr. Attwood's residence at Whickham, and on his appearance the horses were unyoked, and the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Attwood was drawn by his enthusiastic admirers to Newcastle, and afterwards to the Town Moor, accompanied by 50,000 people. After the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, Mr. Charles Attwood was urged upon to become a candidate at the first general election for Newcastle. Three days before the election he allowed himself to be nominated. His nomination was carried by a large majority, by show of hands, but at the declaration of the poll, Sir Matthew Ridley had received 2,105 votes, Mr. Hodgson 1,678, and Mr. Attwood 1,092. At a subsequent banquet to the unsuccessful candidate, in the Music Hall, Newcastle, upwards of 400 persons were present, and the enthusiasm was more like that to a successful candidate than a defeated one. The Chartists had not got all they wanted, but the future was more hopeful. Mr. Attwood afterwards retired from public life and died at his beautiful home at Wolsingham, in 1875, in his 85th year.

Mr. Edward Attwood, the elder brother of Charles, carried on for a great number of years the Glass Works at Southwick, Sunderland. He was of a retiring disposition, and unlike his brother Charles, took little part in public affairs. He was a successful glass manufacturer, and it is the tradition of Wearside that he never had a dispute of any moment with his workpeople. His sympathies were on the side of the poor and industrious; he believed in individual effort rather than political and legislative compulsion. Nor did he proclaim to the world his charities and almsgiving. This same characteristic was exhibited by Mr. Benjamin Attwood, the younger brother of Edward and Charles, who died about 28 years ago, when it was dis-

covered that he gave upwards of £400,000 to London Charities anonymously in £1,000 Bank of England notes, under varied initials.

The method used by Mr. Attwood to benefit the London Hospitals was to send his secretary to the Bank of England to bring him five bank notes of £1,000 each. Mr. Attwood then went to different City Banks, and paid to the credit of the Hospital he had selected £1,000, with the request that it be acknowledged in the *London Times*. After his death the acknowledgements were found in his private desk at the office of the Imperial and Continental Gas Association, of which he was a Director. The following was his method :—

DATE.	NAME OF CHARITY.	WHEN ACKNOWLEDGED.	INITIAL LETTERS.	AMOUNT.
1869, Aug. 9	London Hospital	Aug. 17	E. F. H.	£1,000
1870, May 30	Do.	June 4	E. F. H.	£1,000
1871, Apl. 26	Do.	Apl. 29	E. F. H.	£1,000
1872, Feb. 7	Do.	Feb. 12	E. F. H.	£1,000
1873, Mar. 14	Do.	Mar. 20 <sup>1</sup>	E. F. H.	£1,000
1874, Feb. 13	Do.	Feb. 18	E. F. H.	£1,000

Under initials P. N. D. the Refuge for Homeless Children got £7,000.

Under initials D. G. the Royal Free Hospital got £6,000.

Under initials E. F. S. Boy's Infirmary for Children and Women got £6,000.

Under initials T. R. C. the Royal West Ophthalmic Hospital got £6,000. Etc., etc., etc.

In this way he disbursed the year before his decease £84,000.



BENJAMIN ATTWOOD.



He lived at Dulwich Hill House, and Pengelly House, —a moated house at Cheshunt (once the abode of Richard Cromwell, the Protector), and died there 23rd November, 1874, aged 80 years.

Mr. Edward Attwood devoted all his energy to the development of the Glass Trade, and helped to make this trade in Sunderland known throughout Europe. A man of rare ability, indomitable energy, and unconquerable will, he was able to introduce and carry out successfully, improvements in the manufacture of glass with a transparency which it had not previously possessed. But beyond his business affairs, his life was that of an educated gentleman. The science of his profession occupied his leisure; literature and art made his home life happy and contented. The fifth of a family of sons, all of whom except himself made a name in the world of politics and social sciences, it is remarkable that he only never entered the political arena.

The political activity and influence, the long and interesting services of the Attwood family, constitute a remarkable chapter in English historic houses, and in hereditary Parliamentary service. As far back as Edward III. (1327 to 1377) the Attwoods of Wolverley were Knights of the Shire for the County of Worcester. Robert sat in three of Edward III.'s Parliaments. The Records of Worcester give :—

At Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	Robert Attwood.
18th Edward III., at Westminster	-					Robert Attwood.
46th	„	„	„	-		Robert Attwood.
47th	„	„	„	-		John Attwood.
50th	„	„	„			John Attwood, Chevalier.
2nd Richard II.			„			John Attwood, Chevalier.
2nd	„	„	„			John Beauchamp, of Holt.

From the first of our Parliamentary History down to the reign of Queen Victoria, the family have been associated with the representation of the people; and as an example

of the sturdy independence of the family, we have it on record that Samuel Attwood, of Wolverley, was fined £10 for not taking the Order of Knighthood on the Coronation of Charles I., in 1630.

During the last century the family were continually sought for as candidates for Parliamentary honours. Mr. Thomas Attwood was Member of Parliament for Birmingham for many years, and a statue is erected to his memory. Matthias, another brother, was Member for London, and then Whitehaven for over 30 years, and in 1847 retired owing to the state of his health. He died 13th November, 1851, and the *Morning Post* in a lengthy notice of his death said of him :—"He was one of the most temperate and philosophical, but, at the same time, one of the most determined and persevering opponents of the monetary policy which the late Sir Robert Peel adopted in 1819—a policy from which so many and such disastrous fluctuations in the available currency of the country arose, from that time until the awful crash of commercial credit in 1847. Circumstances now in progress in the remotest parts of the world may, perhaps, diminish the interest of future politicians in the great question of a paper substitute for gold, as a circulating medium, but whenever that subject is investigated by men of candour and research, the speeches of Mr. Attwood, and the evidence which he gave at different times before Committees of both Houses of Parliament, will be found to contain the completest, the ablest, and the honestest exposition that any one Englishman has yet given of the much-vexed currency question. Mr. Attwood was one of the Bankers of London, of the firm of Spooner and Attwood, and the founder of some of the most successful Joint-stock Companies. In private life Mr. Attwood was eminent for disinterested kindness and unostentatious benevolence. Mr. Attwood has left the whole of his property to his only son, Mr. Wolverley Attwood, and to him reverts also the





M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.



interest of the deceased in the firm of Spooner, Attwood, and Co."

Mr. Wolverley Attwood was Member for Greenwich, and in 1841 he unsuccessfully contested Sunderland, on which occasion the result of the poll was—Lord Howick 750, Mr. Attwood 463. It was at this election that the memorable riot took place, when Lord Howick (the late Earl Grey) was struck with a half brick, and the landlord of the Reform Tavern, Monkwearmouth, presented a gun at his Lordship, but fortunately it missed fire. In 1832 Mr. Charles Attwood, as mentioned above, was a candidate for Newcastle-upon-Tyne. There are few, if any, of our old county families that can boast of so long and so unbroken a line of Parliamentary honours. For upwards of 550 years they were active members in the council chambers of the nation.

The genealogy of the family is, however, even more interesting than their political experience. By authentic and clear line of descent, it has been discovered by H. Sidney Grazebrook, the genealogist, that the Attwoods inherit some of the proudest blood in the country, and were entitled to 100 quarterings on their coat of arms, including a Dudley and a Plantagenet.

De Bois, afterwards Anglicised into Attwood, were Knights of Brittany before the Conquest. One of the early traditions of the family relates to the battle near Ploermel, where the Attwoods had a castle, which was fought in 1351, in which an Attwood took part. During the battle Marshal Beaumanoir, the Breton commander of the garrison of Josselin was wounded. His loss of blood and his long fast produced a burning thirst, when he asked for water. Geoffrey de Bois (Attwood) replied "Drink thine own blood and thy strength will return." A pillar is yet to be seen on the spot where the battle took place.

In the Museum at the Mairie of Dinan, Brittany, in France, is the altar tomb of Joan de Beaumanoir, son of the hero of the "Combat des Trente," treacherously slain by his steward. He is represented in full armour, with his head bare to indicate the manner of his death. The effigy of his wife is also in complete armour, but on the belt that encircles her waist, like those worn by the Knight, is sculptured a wreath of roses. These effigies were brought from the Beaumanoir Chapel of the Abbey of Lehon. The Chapel of the Beaumanoirs was ravaged at the Revolution, the lead of the coffins sold and the bones scattered.

When the family came over with William I. they settled in Worcester, where, in Wolverley Court, the family for centuries had their seat. In the Wolverley Church are numerous monuments to the family. One, that of a Crusader, though much mutilated in the Civil Wars, is the foundation of the Legend of Attwood the Crusader. On the coat of arms of this Crusader is the Fleur de Lys, a proof of his descent from the Capets, Kings of France. In "Rambles in Worcestershire," by Noakes, the following romance is related of this Crusader :—"The Parish of Wolverley has likewise its legend, derived from the period of the Holy Wars. Wolverley Court belonged to one of the Attwoods who went out as a Crusader. He was taken by the Saracens and kept so long in a dungeon that his lady at home, supposing him to be dead, was about to marry again, when the Knight, having made a vow to the Virgin to present a large portion of his lands to the Church of Worcester, was supernaturally liberated from his cell, whisked through the air, and deposited near his old home, now called Park Attwood, when, of course, he lost no time in forbidding the banns. The prisoner's fetters are still preserved in the Court, as also the sculptured figure of the warrior which formerly lay in the old Church." It is interesting to know that at the present day the Dean and Chapter of Worcester

are Lords of the Manor of the former lands of the old Crusader.

In the reign of Edward III. (1327) is mentioned the seat of the Attwoods at Wolverley. On the death of Sir John Attwood in Richard II.'s time, his lands in Gloucestershire passed to his heir, John Beauchamp, of Holt, the son of his daughter. In Worcester Cathedral is an altar tomb on which are the effigies of Lord Beauchamp, of Holt, and his wife, daughter of the above Sir John Attwood. Beauchamp was beheaded in 1388, the year of the famous battle of Chevy Chase. In the Church of Holt are the arms of William de Bois, Abbot of Evesham, with an Abbot's mitre. He received his pallium from Pope Clement VI., at Avignon, France. The arms of the De Bois are the same as those of the Attwoods, as seen in Southwick Church. Nash, in his History of Worcester, says the Attwoods of Wolverley were the most ancient family in the county. Sometimes they were called from the Latin De Bosco, and from the French De Bois. One of the family founded the Chantry of Trimpley, and had considerable estates in Kidderminster, Rushock, Nordroyke, Worcester, and other parts of the country. Their arms were a lion rampant with a double tail. The Attwoods descended from this ancient family, and our North Country branch of the house were direct descendants from the pious Sir John Attwood, so called by Bishop Wakefield. He was a generous friend of the Church, and endowed the same with lands in every parish where he had possessions. But the alliances of the Attwoods with the great families of the Kingdom did not cease in the days of the Plantagenets, the Capets of France, or the Houses of Beauchamp and Dudley. The grandfather of Mr. Edward Attwood, of Southwick, married, in 1716, Rachel Maria Gaunt, who was a descendant of Ralph Gaunt, Lord of Alost, Flanders, and a descendant of the family of

“Old John of Gaunt, time honoured Lancaster.”

And only last year the Countess de Barberino, of Rome, a grand niece also of Mr. Edward Attwood, gave the name of Urbano to her infant son, after Pope Urbano VIII., who was a Barberino, and on the occasion of the infant's baptism received a special Benediction from the Pope through Cardinal Rampolla ; since then the lady has been received by the Pope.

The following translation from the Italian journal *La Discussione*, Napoli, of April 5th, 1902, may fittingly be given in the history of the Attwood family:—“We announced recently the birth of a son to Count Raffaello Barberino, our Collaborator, also our resident director in Rome of the recognised organ of the Catholic nobility—St. Jornea,—and to the Countess Gertrude, by birth daughter of the Marchese Alli Maccarani, to whom is given the prename of Urbano. This is a historic name in the House of Barberino, as having been assumed in 1623 by Maffao de Barberino, of this family, who had then just been proclaimed and elected Pope, under the style of Urbano VIII. And to-day we are pleased to have to publish the record that the Holy Father, to whom our high-born friend had respectfully and devotedly conveyed the information of this happy event, moved by the pleasing intimation, has sent, through the medium of his Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, with his best wishes and congratulations, the Special Apostolic Benediction to the Count de Barberino, as well as to the noble spouse, and to the new-born infant. Hereupon our sincere and sympathetic congratulations.”

Yet not alone in the far distant past of great national historic events, or in modern Political or Society circles, have the Attwood family won a foremost place. In the annals of the Victorian Era their descendants have ever kept the motto of the family clean and untarnished. In the walks of Law, in the Church, as Soldiers and Naval Heroes,





B. ST. JOHN ATTWOOD-MATHEWS.



C. E. MATHEWS.

FOUNDERS OF THE ALPINE CLUB.

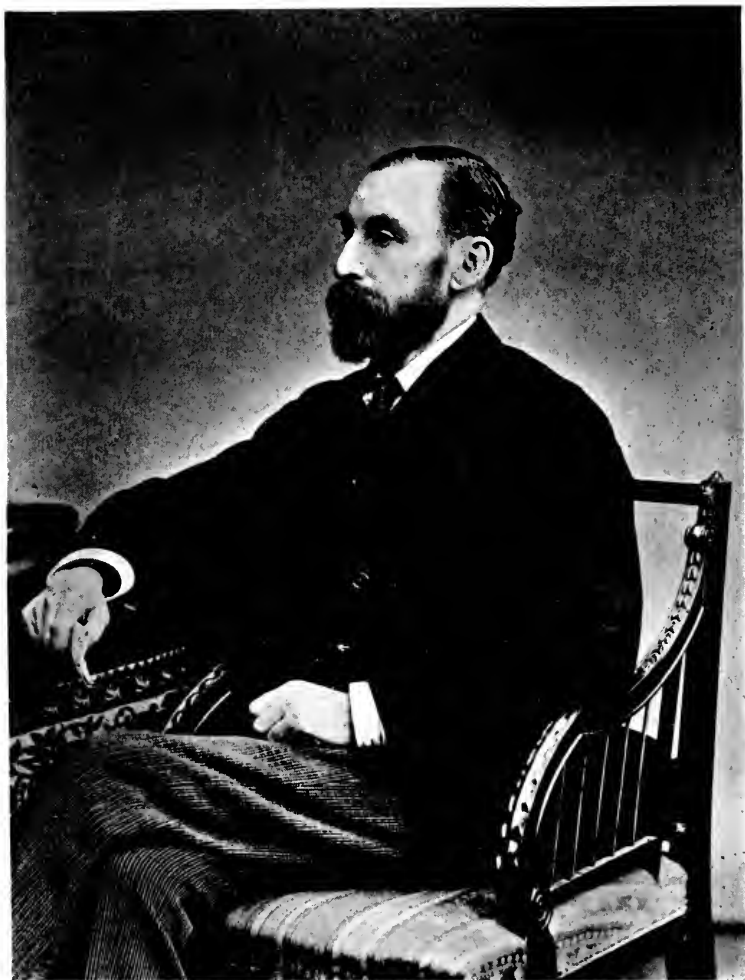
and as Engineers, the family hold an honoured position. While in the recreation of the mind and body, the world is indebted to the family for the institution of the world famed Alpine Club. It was Mr. St. John Attwood-Mathews who first organised this famous Club. St. John and his cousin talked the subject over at a dinner party at the Leasowes, the historic home of Mr. Matthias Attwood, and then started off for London to interest their friends in the subject, the result being the formation of the Alpine Club, of which Mr. Charles E. Mathews was elected President. As Engineers the descendants of the Attwood family hold a foremost position. It was Mr. James John Wilkinson, a descendant of the well-known Durham family of that name, and of the Attwoods, who made the northernmost railway in Europe,—to Gellivara, Lapland, and opened up the Gulf of Bothnia. These, with railways in Spain, and mines there, making waterworks to supply Barcelona, and gasworks at Viterbo, Italy, railways in Sweden, were all important engineering undertakings. Mr. George Attwood is now constructing the aerial railway to the silver and copper mines in British Columbia, one of the most remarkable and interesting developments in the science of engineering. In these records of engineering achievements by the present descendants of the ancient Attwood family, we may be pardoned if we associate the blending of North Country genius and blood with the old stock. The Wilkinsons, Blakistons, Tempests, and Vanes, are all honoured North Country families who have left a prominent mark in the pages of our history. And if we recall the romance of history, there is no more remarkable story than that of the heir to the vast estates of the Tempest family. When Sir Harry Vane had disappeared for seven years and was given up as lost, Mr. Blakiston as next of kin took possession of the estates, on the advice of his solicitors; he was offered, and refused, the sum of £20,000 for the chance of

Sir Harry Vane's return. Sir Harry's return to Wynyard as a tramp to his ancestral home, ousted Mr. Blakiston and was his ruin. His descendant, Miss Blakiston-Wilkinson, married Mr. St. John Attwood-Mathews, and the present Mrs. F. Blakiston Attwood-Mathews is a direct descendant of the ancient families. To this day the old family names of Blakiston, Tempest, and Vane are kindly remembered in the North of England, notwithstanding that a former Blakiston signed the death warrant of Charles I. The famous mansion of Gibside was built in 1620 by Sir Wm. Blakiston. Over the entrance porch are the Royal Arms of James I., and beneath, those of Blakiston, with the date, April 12, 1620. John Blakiston, the regicide, was one of the Members of Parliament for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1640-53. These families, with that of another branch, the Wilkinsons, of Durham, are honoured names in our North Country history, and the blending of the several families with those of the Attwoods, whose ancient lineage has been briefly outlined in these pages, is worthy of permanent record to be preserved in the annals of the noble houses of the North Country.

It will thus be seen what a remarkable family history is associated with a name which is written large in the commercial and political life of the Northern Counties. The simple but beautiful brass memorial to Mr. Edward Attwood and Mrs. Elizabeth Attwood, his widow, in Southwick Church, Sunderland, closes the history of the family on the Tyne and Wear.

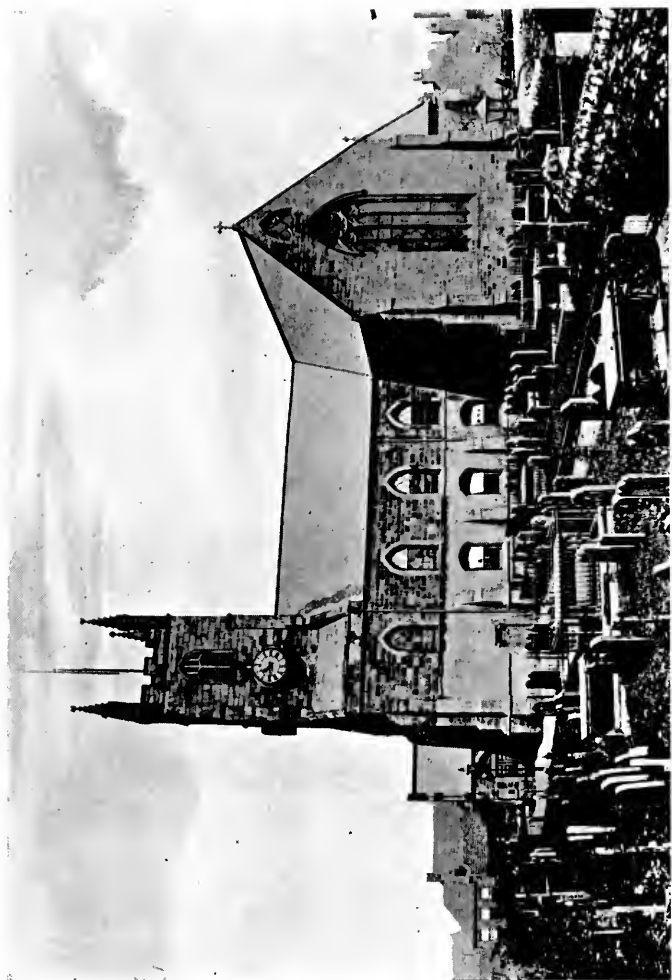
JOHN ROBINSON.





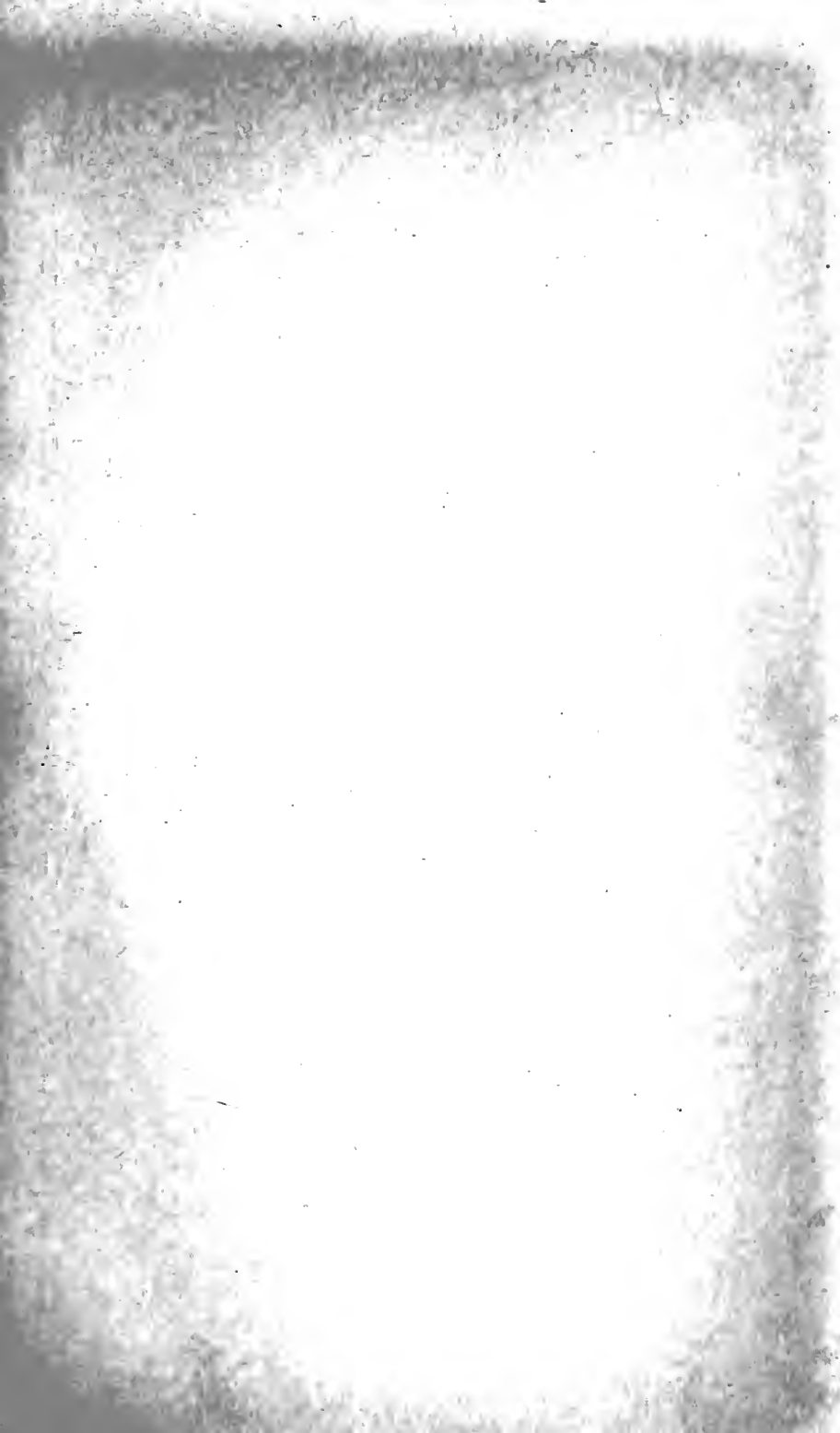
JOHN MOORE.





BISHOPWEARMOUTH CHURCH.







MRS. FRANCES MOORE.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN MOORE,  
OF SUNDERLAND.

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MEMORIAL BRASS.

From *The Sunderland Echo*, September 27, 1902.

“Mr. John Moore, of Oakwood, Beckenham, Kent, has caused a large memorial brass to be placed in the old Parish Church of St. Michael’s, Bishopwearmouth. It is fixed on the east wall of the north Chancel, and bears the following inscription :—

In Memory of

THOMAS MOORE, OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH,

Died 22nd November, 1842,

Aged 79.

JOHN MOORE, SON OF THE ABOVE,

Died 25th August, 1853.

Aged 59.

FRANCES, WIFE OF THE ABOVE,

Died 25th March, 1873,

Aged 69.

THOMAS PETER,

Died 24th January, 1852,

Aged 26.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

Died 31st March, 1861,

Aged 31.

LOUISA,

Died 7th January, 1872.

Aged 23.

Sons and daughters of the above John Moore.

The brass is an excellent example of the engraver's art, and is executed by the well-known firm of Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard, and Co., London."

MEMOIR OF MR. JOHN MOORE.

From *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1853.

Fo. 424, last half year:—

"At Sunderland, in his 60th year, Mr. John Moore. Early in life Mr. Moore evinced a desire to make himself acquainted with local history, manners, and customs, and took every opportunity of becoming possessed of curious handbills, pamphlets on local subjects, papers, &c. He afterwards extended his acquirements by obtaining almost every publication connected with the Counties of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, more especially the former; and his collections relative thereto are perhaps unequalled. He also possessed several curious MSS. and local pamphlets, of many of which he might be said to be the sole depository.

Mr. Moore was at all times willing and anxious to render his collections available to any respectable applicant, and his urbanity in this respect is only equalled by the extent of the valuable rarities he had accumulated."

Surtees Society, 1860.

WILLS AND INVENTORIES FROM THE REGISTRY AT  
DURHAM.

Vol. 2, Fo. 306:—

[Extract].

"137. *Testamentum Elizabethae Kirkhouse*, Jan. 2, 1586-7."

Elizabeth Kirkhouse, of Church Merington, Durham, Widow. The residue of all my goodes to Mr. Geo. Lawson, Esqre., whom I make executor, requiringe him that if *William Moore*, my daughter's sonne, behave himself honestly and dewtifully in his apprenticeshippe, to give





JOHN MOORE, SENIOR.



unto him all the goods, &c., that come to him by virtue of his executorship, and if the said Wm. Moore shall behave himself disorderly without hope of amendment to the discontent of my speciall friend Mr. Geo. Lawson, I will then that the said goods, &c., be distributed at Mr. Lawson's discretion amongst the children of Thomas Briskoe, viz. : Rob., Alice, and Dorothy Briskoe, and Jane Rasyne, Jane Chilton, and Jane Kirkhouse, my husbandes children."

NOTE.—This wealthy widow was the second wife of William Kirkhouse, of Merrington, Co. Durham, whose Will made Oct. 27, 1570, was proved Mar. 27, 1574.

Surtees Society.

Vol. 2, Fo. 332 :—

*Testamentum George Lawson*, Dec. 29, 1587.

"George Lawson, of Little Usworth, Co. Durham, Esquier. I will that if my brother, \*Mr. Wm. Whithed, can procure at the hands of the deane and chapter of Durham, the lease of Merington water milne by Mr. Rauf Bowes his meanes or otherwise, that †Wm. More shall have the same lease, paying out of his porcion such sum of money as shall be disbursed for the obtaininge of it."

\*Son of Thos. Whithed, of Monkwearmouth, Gentleman. He was Vice-Admiral of the Co. of Durham.

†See Will of Elizabeth Kirkhouse.

Burnopside Estate and Hall, County of Durham, was purchased by Mr. John Moore, of Bishopwearmouth, in 1870, and afterwards sold to Mr. Hedley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Coal Owner.

# HISTORIC NOTICES AND PEDIGREE OF THE ATTWOOD FAMILY.

THE following with the exception of the George Attwood who married Winnifred Petre, is copied from a paper dated Wednesday, October 30th, 1834, in the possession of Mrs. Harold Freeman :—

1. George Attwood, of Claines, see = Winnifred Petre.  
inscription of mural tablet, entitled  
to the quarterings of Petre and  
Brook.
2. George Attwood, who came from = Miss Foley, of Lord Foley's family,  
Clebury Mortimer. Married at St. and lived at the bottom of Heywood  
Kenelm's, near Haden Cross, in 1678. Hill, near the Stour, and had £10  
from the Foley family. Died at  
Haden Cross.
3. George Attwood, of Stafford. = Miss Bowater, and lived at Haden  
Cross. Attwood came of a great  
family. Afterwards Mrs. Herring,  
of Halesowen.
4. George Attwood, of Foxvale. }  
Born at Haden Cross in the year } Angry at being called for short,  
1720-21. Died at Hawne in the year } George Wood.  
1817 (June).
5. Matthias Attwood, of Hawne, = Ann Adams, of Cakemore, near  
near Halesowen. Born at Foxvale, Halesowen.  
1745-46. Married 13 Dec., 1775.

## HALESOWEN CHURCHYARD.

“Underneath this tomb are deposited the remains of  
MARY ADAMS,  
of Cakemore, in this Parish, where she was born in the



HALESOWEN.





MR. THOMAS ADAMS.





year 1760, and lived unmarried in the same house until the 27th of August, 1851, when she closed, in her 92nd year, a life of piety and charity ; worthy of the religious race of which she was the last survivor.

To her Memory,

her relations, grateful for her long and constant affection, have inscribed this perishable memorial.

In love and reverence

For virtues whose fit record is,  
They trust, Eternal in Heaven."

From *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, September, 1851.

"On the 27th August, in her 92nd year, after a few days illness, deeply lamented, Mary Adams, of Cakemore, near Halesowen. A consistent professor of Christian Doctrine, a practical example of Christian Charity. She passed the whole of her long and useful life in the house in which she was born, a blessing to her relations and to the poor of the neighbourhood."

#### FROM NASH'S "WORCESTERSHIRE."

Claines, Vol. I., Fo. 204 :—

"At the same time (year 1484), 2 Richard III., John Attwood, Esq., was the principal tenant in Northwick. The others, being twenty in number, were not of any estimation."

Claines, "Church Arms and Monuments," Vol. I., Fo. 209 :—

"Anthony Attwood, Esquire, was buried January the 13th, 1611-12."

Vol. 2., Fo. 19 :—

"In the reign of Henry VI., about the year 1422, Thomas Gower married Ann, daughter of his guardian, John Attwood."

## TRIMPLEY.

Vol. 2, Fo. 47 :—

“In the western part of the Parish of Kidderminster lies the village of Trimpley, a hamlet of this Parish, where was formerly a chapel, of which nothing now remains. Here the lords of Abergavenny had anciently great property. The next family in degree who were possessed of lands here, was the Attwoods, for Laurentius de Bosco (in English, Attwood) was of Trimpley, as by a record without date appears. He seems to have been a person of consequence by his seal and arms: a lion rampant over a vanquished dragon couchant. From this family (who came over with William the Conqueror) descended, as multitudes of evidence witness, Mr. Samuel Attwood, of Wolverley, heir male of that family; from which branch sprang the pious Sir John Attwood, Knt., so called by Bishop Wakefield (who, about 1375, was Bishop of Worcester). He founded the Chantry of Trimpley, and endowed the same with lands in Kidderminster, Wolverley, and Rushoke, 44 Edward III.

The Attwoods also possessed Parke Attwood, of which mention is made in the legend of Attwood the Crusader, but not for so long a time as they did Trimpley. There was a mansion house, which belonged to the same family, at Kidderminster, beyond the bridge over the Stour, called Heathy Place, which was purchased by them from the Heathys.”

## WICHENFORD.

Vol. 2, Fo. 458 :—

“Several other considerable families have been here, the Wyards, the De la Taes, Sir Alexander de Treville, and John de Bosco, or Attwood; from the latter the Woodhouse gained its name.”

## WOLVERLEY.

Vol. 2, Fo. 470 :—

“The most ancient family in this parish was the Attwoods, sometimes called from the Latin, De Bosco, and from the French De Bois. Sir John Attwood is declared Lord of one part of Trimpley, in a deed without date. One of this family founded the Chantry of Trimpley, and had considerable estates in Kidderminster, Rushock, Nordwyke, Worcester, and other parts of the country; their arms were a lion rampant seizing on a conquered dragon. Afterwards they bore a lion queue furchée, or with double tail, which, as the lion’s strength consisted much in his tail, denoteth a double force.

His arms are often seen with an Abbot’s mitre on the lion, denoting that one of the family was Abbot of Evesham. He was confirmed by Pope Clement VI., at Avignon, about the year 1350.

The heiress of Attwood married Beauchamp, and the arms were painted in the Church of Holt about the year 1422. In the reign of Henry VI. the Attwoods were escheators of the County, Justices of the Peace, and Esquires of the better sort. The Attwoods were great benefactors to the Church of Worcester.”

## WOLVERLEY CHURCH.

Vol. 2, Fo. 472 :—

Attwood’s arms on a flat stone, below.

“Samuel, son of Henry Attwood, Esq. He died September 17th, 1718.”

“Holdberrow Atwood, the son of Samuel Atwood, Gent, and Rebecca his wife, died December 25th, 1708, aged one year and three months.”

Above the steps.

“Depositum Johannis Atwood, armiger de aula Wolvertiensi, qui sont subditus rege pernobilis, exlesiare res-

taurata filius. Obiit Secundus die Januarii, A.D. 1668, ætatis suæ 66. Resurgam."

Near the Reading Desk.

The arms and crest of Attwood.

"Abel Atwood, Gent, and eldest son of Henry Atwood, Esquire, late of Wolverley Court, being the last heir male of that elder house. He died Oct. 8, A.D. 1726, aged 66."

NOTE.—In 1769 the old Church at Wolverley was pulled down.

Vol. 2, Fo. 470 :—

"NOTE.—The Manor of Horsley, near Wolverley, was given by Ralph Stretch de Astroode, 9 Edward II., in the year 1315, to Richard Hawkeslow, who granted to Walstom Prior and his Convent, all his lands and tenements in Horselea and Wolverli."

"The French 'De Bois' (in English, Wood) came over with William the Conqueror. They afterwards anglicised their name. Hence the surname Attwood."

Vol. 2, Fo. 19. Claines Appendix :—

On Mural Monument.

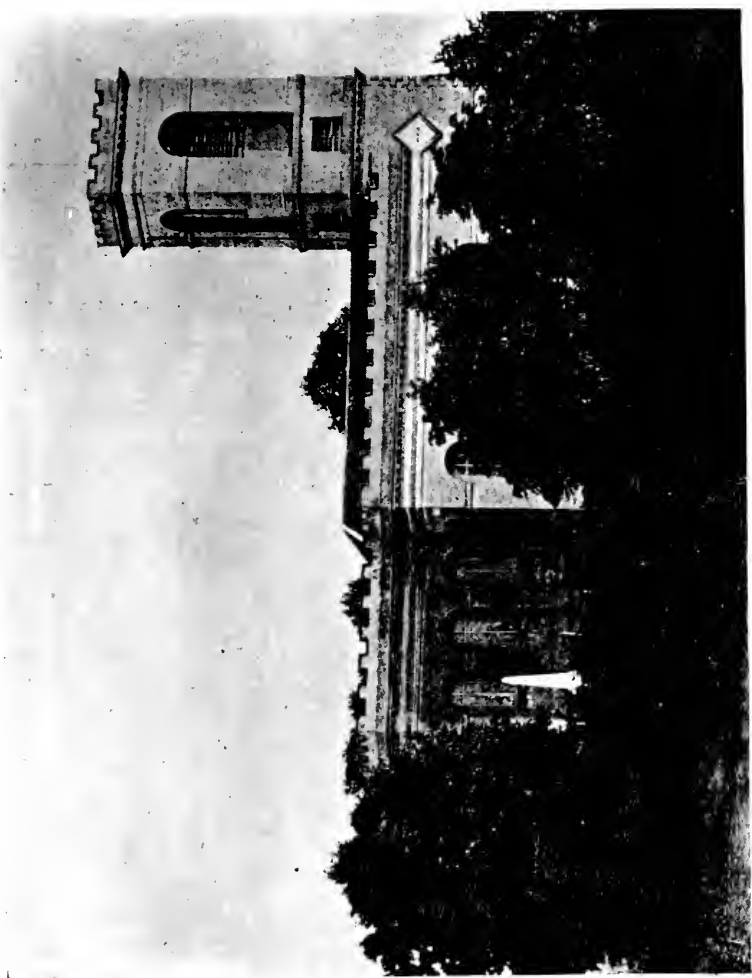
"Here lieth the body of George Attwood, late of Beverley, of this Parish, Esquire ; who died 17 February, 1732, aged 80."

Vol. 2, Fo. 58 :—

"Also the body of Winifred his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas, 5th son of William, Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle by Ursula his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Brook, of Sapley Hall, in the County of Stafford, Esquire, who died 14 December, 1714, aged 77 years."

"NOTE.—Richard Brook died 17 February, 1707, aged 76 years."

At Teddington, four miles from Tewkesbury, on the London Road, is a pillar with directions for the several cross roads, bearing this inscription :—



WOLVERLEY CHURCH.



“Edmund Attwood of the Vine Tree,  
At the first time erected me,  
And freely he did this bestow  
Strange travellers the way to show.  
Repaired by his son's great grandson,  
Edmund Attwood of Teddington.”

## WOLVERLEY CHANTRY.

Vol. 2, Fo. 474 :—

“Jon Boys (Bois), Attwood, habet licentium Celebraidi  
divine in Oratorir sus de Wade achu Wolvordle et Trym-  
pelye per anno 19 Jan., 1357.”

PATRONS.	INCUMBENTS.	REGISTER.
Joh. Attwood, Mil.	Willm. Padmore, Cap. 10 Febr., 1381.	Frdk. ff. 29, 6.
	Willm. Padmore, 7 Febr., 1385.	J. C. f. 43.
Joh. Attwood, armi.	Willm. Pranke, Cap. 3 Aug., 1450.	Carp. V. f. 84.
Joh. Attwood, de.	Jacobus Pyry, Cap. 20 Apr., 1501.	S. Gygl. f. 14. 6.
Wolverley, armi.		

Vol. 2, Fo. 476 :—

Johannis de Bosco.

Carp, Vol. 1, pp. 165-194. Ordinatio Vicarie de Wol-  
vardley.

## NASH'S "WORCESTERSHIRE."

Vol. 2., Fo. 58 :—

“Cantaria assumptiosies beatie Marie Virge, in Capella  
de Trympley, infra Parochiam de Kyderminstre.”

PATRONS.	INCUMBENTS.	REGISTER.
Dns. Joh. Atwode.	Willm. Padmore, Cap. 10 Feby., 1381.	Frk. f. 29, 6.
Mil.	Willm. Padmore, 7 Feby., 1385.	Ib. f. 43, 6.
Joh. Atwode, arm.	Willm. Pranke, Cap. 3 Aug., 1450.	Carp. V. f. 84.
Joh. Atwode, de.	Jacobus Pyry, Cap.	S. Gygl. f. 14, 6.
Wolverley, arm.	20 Apr., 1501.	

This Chantry was founded and endowed about the year 1381.

Nash, see pp. 60-61. Lib. all. Fo. 293 :—

“Confirmatio Cantarie in Capelo de Trympley.” (See name of Johannis Attewode, Militis, &c.)

#### EVESHAM.

Vol. 1, Fo. 400 :—

“47 Wm. de Boyse (Bois), a monk of this foundation, confirmed Abbot by Clement VI. at Avignon. He greatly augmented the revenues of the House, and obtained leave from Pope Urban V. for his successors to be consecrated by whatever Bishops they might choose in England. He died 13 June, 1367, worn out with illness, and was buried here by the Bishop of Hereford, under a marble slab before St. Egwyn's Altar.”

#### CHANTRY OF HARTLEBURY.

Vol. 1, Fo. 572 :—

“The fourth window : 4 gules, a lion rampant, queue furchée, argent. Sir John Attwood.”

#### DE BOSCO (ATTWOOD).

*Close Roll of 45th Henry III.*

Writs of Summons to Parliament at London.

Amaldo de Bosco.

*Welsh Roll of 11th Edward I.*

Writs of Summons to meet the King at Shrewsbury.

Johi de Bosco.

*Close Roll of 23rd Edward I.*

Writs of Summons to Judges, Clerks of Council, &c.

Johi de Bosco.

*Close Roll of 24th Edward I.*

Writs of Summons to meet at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Magistro Willielmo de Bosco, quod mittat aliquos de hominibus apud Novum Castrum cum equis, &c.

Dominus Johannes de Bosco.



*Close Roll of 25th Edward I.*

Writs of Summons to Parliament at Salisbury.

Johes de Bosco *Mil* (Knight).

*Close Roll of Edward II.*

Writs of Summons to attend the Coronation.

Hereford, Nicho de Bosco and *cons sue* (his wife).

*Inquisition on the death of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk,  
1st Henry IV.*

Taken at Ipswich in the County of Suffolk.

On the oath of Thomas Atte Wode (amongst others).

## HOLT.

Vol. 1, Fo. 594 :—

“The Beauchamps of Holt derived their pedigree from Thomas de Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley, by his wife, Lady Isabella, heiress of the Earldom of Warwick. He was third son of William de Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley. From this line sprang Sir Thomas Beauchamp, of Holt, Knight and Baron of Kidderminster, who is said to be the first Peer that was created by the King’s letters patent.

He had issue by his wife, daughter of Sir John Attwood, Knight, a son named John Beauchamp, who, after the death of Sir John Attwood, 15 Richard II., became heir of his lands in Gloucestershire, but enjoyed no part of the Worcestershire estate. This marriage between Beauchamp and Attwood is notified in the window of Holt Church, where Beauchamp impales Attwood as a match, but doth not quarter Attwood’s arms as his heir.

In this Church appeared also the arms of William de Boys (Bois), or Attwood, Abbot of Evesham, wearing on the head of Attwood’s lion an Abbot’s mitre.”

## WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

“On the north side of the Nave in the fourth bay from the east, is the high tomb with the effigies of Sir John

Beauchamp, of Holt, in Worcestershire (died 1388) and his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir John Attwood. The effigies, which are of alabaster, have been terribly defaced. The Knight's armour is a good example. The lady's head rests on a swan with expanded wings,—the crest of the Beauchamps. The panels of the tomb are filled with shields of arms."

GREEN'S "HISTORY OF WORCESTER, 1796."

Vol. I, Fo. 162 :—

Monuments in the Nave and its side Aisles.

"45. Behind the third and fourth pillars from the belfry on the north side of the Nave, is the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt, of this County, on which lies his effigy in complete polished armour, with that of his lady, Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir John Attwood. His figure has a plated swan on a pointed helmet, with (originally) a corded facing, a gorget on his surcoat gules, a fess or plated shoe, with large rowel to his spurs, a headless animal at his feet, under his head a helmet crowned, out of which issued a swan's head and neck, with the two wings. The lady's figure has on a loose mantle, her veil flowing back, a flowered surcoat with close sleeves buttoned at the wrist, the apron studded. Her head is rested on a swan and supported by angels, whose heads with the bust of the swan are broken off. The head-dress is reticulated with a fillet of flowers round it, the hair plaited behind, the rest flowing about her shoulders. The arms on the panes of the tomb are those of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, but according to Mr. Abingdon's manuscript, the crest under his head (which is a swan issuing out of a helmet), the head now broken off, points at the person here represented to be John, the son of Sir John Beauchamp, of Holt. He received the honour of Knighthood in Scotland, having signalised himself in the war with that nation, from the

hand of Richard the 2nd, being the Esquire of the body to that monarch, and was the only son of that family so distinguished. He was created Baron Beauchamp of Kidderminster by the same King, A.D. 1388, and was the first Peer, according to Mr. Seldon, who ever received the honour of an English Barony by Patent (2 Richard 2nd, Dry Bar I. Pa. 251 Seldon's 'Titles of Honour'). But he died not long enjoying his new honour, for the same year appearing in arms in London, with divers other Lords, for treasonable purposes, he was attainted in Parliament, and after confinement in Dover Castle was beheaded on Tower Hill, in the 58th year of his age, A.D. 1388. This nobleman in his younger years having received a largesse from the Priory of Worcester, gratefully requited them when he became High Steward of the King's household, by protecting them from the oppression of the King's Officers. Before his death he gave his money and plate to the Prior and Monks of Worcester, but the King's Sergeant-at-Arms demanding it, the whole was conveyed to London. Mr. Abingdon, who saw the inventory, says it was very moderate. The monks, however, being ancient friends of his family, received his body into their Cathedral, in which it was interred, and this tomb erected over his grave.

In him expired the ancient name of Beauchamp of Holt. The Beauchamps were Barons of Powick.

Leland in his account of the interments in the Cathedral, says:—'*In navis ecclesia Johannes Beauchamp Miles de familie Comitum Warwici Charr Edward III. et Richard II. tandem decollatus tempore Henrici IV.*' This Beauchamp was the owner of Holt, a pretty pile about three moyle by north owt of Worcester on Severne ripn dextra a moyle above Grimley. At this Holt Kynge Richard the 2nd made attornements."

Vol. 2, Fo. 14 (Appendix) :—

Worcester Cathedral. Benefactors.

“In the great west window of the nave, behind Titra, was a Knight inscribed ‘Monsieur John Attwood.’”

Vol. 2, Fo. 14. (Appendix, Cathedral) :—

“In the great west window of the Nave below the transome that divided the eight panes are the following figures: A Knight in complete armour Monsieur Walter de Cookay opposite another John Beauchampe de Holt. Behind Cookay a Knight Monsieur Rid Fiton. Behind Fiton was a Knight inscribed Monsieur John Attwood. The upper part of the whole window was occupied by coats of arms.

Middle Aisle: In the centre, opposite north entrance, Sir Jno. Beauchampe, of Holt, father of Jno. Beauchamp, Baron of Kidderminster, Temp. Richard the 2nd. Sec. Dn. Thos. Surrey, page 97, and his Ichnography of the Cathedral, reference No. 45.”

#### NASH'S “WORCESTERSHIRE.”

Vol. 1. Fo. 600 :—

“Holt. Patron.—Rob. de Bosco (Attwood), Custos. 27 Jan., 1329. Horl. V. 1 for 19, 6.”

Vol. 1, Fo. 144 :—

“Feckenham. Patron.—Fula Harbach ex Concess Jos. Culpeper de Attwode.”

Fo. 360 :—

“Dudley. Free Grammar School endowed with £50 per year by Attwood and Risinore, Merchants, London.”

Fo. 493 :—

Hagley. Pedigree of Lyttelton.

“About 1298 Thomas Luketon married Lucy, daughter of John de Bois or Attwood.”

Vol. 2. Appendix C. 13 :—

“1719. Wm. Atwood, Mayor of Worcester.”

Vol. 1, Fo. 16 :—

“Of the Shire Reeve that is Præfectus Comitatus.

1326. 16 Edward the 3rd.

Names.	Seals.	Arms.
Idem Comes & Co.	Attewode in Wolverley.	Gules a lion rampant.
Thos.		
de Attewode Sub.		double queue
vic.		argent.

Vol. 2, Fo. 31 :—

“Knights of the Shire for the County of Worcester.

Edward the 3rd.	Parliament at Lincoln.
1 John de Stone.	Robert Attwode.
Edward the 3rd.	Parliament at Westminster.
Rob de Howestone.	Robert Attwode.
18 Edward the 3rd.	Parliament at Westminster.
Robert Attwode.	Richd Fyton.
46 Edward the 3rd.	Parliament at Westminster.
John Attwode.	John de Burg.
47 Edward the 3rd.	Parliament at Westminster.
John Attwode.	Edmund de Brugge.
50 Edward the 3rd.	Parliament at Westminster.
J. Attwode, Chevalier.	R. Fyton, Chevalier.
2 Richard the 2nd.	Parliament at Westminster.
„	John Attwode, Chevalier.
„	Parliament at Norhampton.
	John Beauchamp de Holt.

#### PARLIAMENTARY WRITS AND WRITS OF MILITARY SUMMONS.

Nash's "Worcestershire." Vol. 1 :—

“A.D., 1306. Attewode William (Willielmus Attewode) manncaptor of Johannes Allot, Burgess, returned for Droitwich. 34 Edward I., page 177, No. 45.

A.D., 1315. Attewode John (Johannes Attewode) citizen, returned for Worcester, obtains his writ de expencis

for attendance at the Parliament at Westminster in eight days of St. Hilary, 20 January to Sunday next before the feast of St. Gregory the Pope, 9 Mar. Tested at Westminster 9 Mar. 8 Edward the 2nd, Part 1, page 150, No. 78.

A.D., 1322. Attewode Johannes, manncaptor of Knights of the Shire, returned for Worcester 16, 17 Edw. Part 1, pages 277-311, No. 56, 84.

A.D., 1314. Attewode Richard (Ricardus Attewode) manncaptor of V. Edmundis de Graftone, Knight of Shire, returned for Worcester 8 Edw. the 2nd. Part 1, page 133, No. 22.

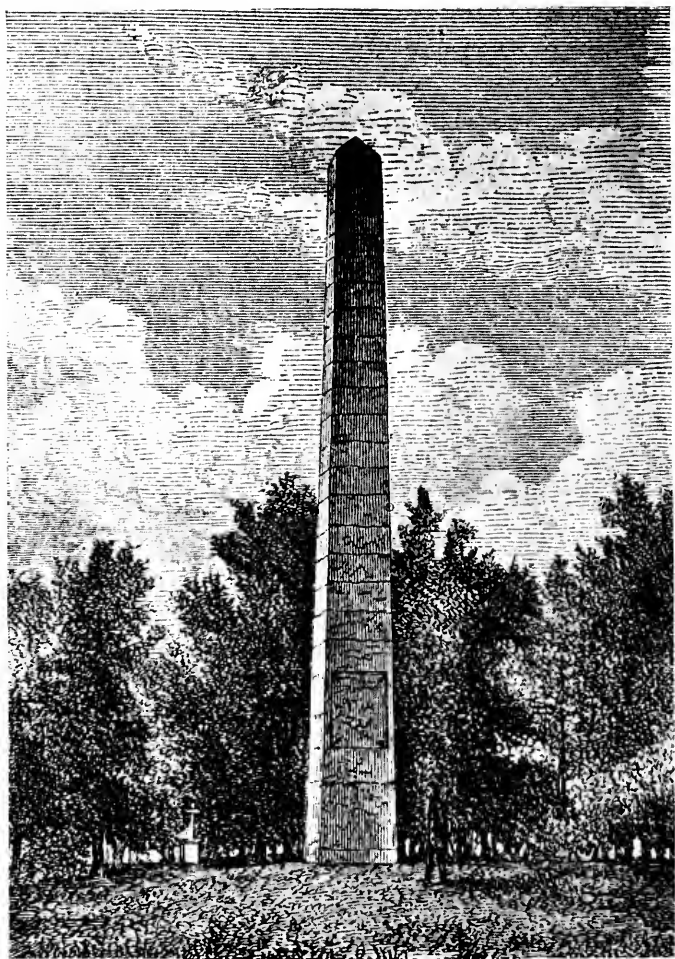
A.D., 1327. Attewode Robert (Robertus Attewode) Knight of Shire, returned for Worcester, Parliament at Westminster, by propagation from the Quinerine of St. Andrews, 14 December, 1326, on the morrow of the Epiphany, 7 January, 1327, 20 Edward the 2nd. Part 1, page 364, No. 47.

Attewode Robertus obtains his writ de expensis for attendance at the above named Parliament. Tested at Westminster, 23 February, 1 Edward the 3rd. Part 1, page 365, No. 49."

"BRITTANY AND ITS BYWAYS," BY MRS. B. PALLISER.

Fo. 206 :—

"Equally distant from Ploermel and Josselyn, at Mi-voie, in the centre of a star formed by avenues of firs and cypresses, is an obelisk set up to commemorate the famous 'Combat des Trente,' which took place on this spot in 1351, and on which are inscribed the names of the thirty who fought on the French side. It was during that period of the War of Succession when hostilities were carried on by the two Jeannes, Marshal Beaumanoir, the Breton commander of the garrison of Josselyn for Jeanne de Penthieire, gave a challenge to Bembro, as he is called, the English Captain who held Ploermel for Jeanne de Montfort and the



COLUMN TO THE THIRTY.





infant son, in consequence of an alleged infraction by the letter of a truce, agreed upon between the Kings of France and England, in which it was stipulated that the peasants and those not bearing arms should be unmolested. In spite of this compact the English soldier devastated the country, and committed every kind of excess. Jean de Beaumanoir repaired to Ploermel to remonstrate, and it was agreed to settle the dispute by a fight between thirty warriors from each camp. The prophecies of Merlin were consulted and found to promise victory to the English. The appointed place of meeting was by a huge oak, the 'Chêne de Mi-Voie,' on a lande or large plain, half way from each town. The battle began with great fury, at first to the disadvantage of the Bretons, when Bembro was killed, which threw dismay among the English; but a German who succeeded in the command, rallied their courage, and the *melée* became thicker than ever. Beaumanoir was wounded, and his loss of blood and his long fast produced a burning thirst, and he asked for water. 'Bois ton sang, Beaumanoir, ta soif se passera,' was the reply of Geoffrey de Bois (Attwood), and Beaumanoir, forgetting his thirst and his wound, continued the fight, the English kept their ranks close till Guillaume de Montauban broke them by a stratagem and threw them into confusion. He mounted his horse and pretended to fly, then suddenly turned upon the English with such force that he threw seven down and broke their ranks.

Grande fut la bataille et longuement dura :  
 Et le Chapple (carnage) horrible est decà et delà  
 La chaleur fut moult grande, chacun si tressua (sua) ;  
 De sœur et de sung la terre rosoga (rougit),  
 A ce bon Samedi Beaumanoir si jeuna ;  
 Grand soif eut le baron, à boire demanda ;  
 Messire Geoffrey du Bois tantôt respondu a :  
 'Bois ton sang, Beaumanoir, la soif te passera ;'  
 Ce jour aurons honneur, chacun si gagueur

Vaillante renommée, ju blâme ne sera !—  
 Beaumanoir le vallant a donc s'evertua,  
 Tel deuil eut et telle ire que la soif lui passa ;  
 Et d'un côté et d'autre le chapple commença :  
 Morts furent ou blessés, guères n'en échappa.—*Brizeaux.*

Sir Robert Knollys, Sir Hugh Calverley Croquart, and others were made prisoners, and thus ended the Battle of the Thirty, gained, however, in a most disloyal manner, Montauban getting the aid of a horse, when the other combatants fought on foot. The Breton Knights returned to Josselin, their helmets decorated with branches of the broom. 'In every basnet a bright broom flower ;' the place where the battle was fought, running, according to the French poem, 'Le long d'une génetaie qui était verte et belle.'"

"HISTORY OF WEDNESBURY."

Pub. 1864 at Wolverhampton. *Record Office*, London.

"In the *Inquisitio Post Mortem*, 8 Edward the 2nd, No. 34, occurs the name Willielmi Attewode."

JOHN OF GAUNT.

"George Attwood, of Stafford, afterwards of Hawne House, who married Rachael Maria Gaunt, of Rowley Regis, a descendant of the family of John of Gaunt, and who died 19th April, 1807, aged 86, and was interred in the Attwood vault, south aisle, Halesowen Church, under seat 104, adjoining second pillar body of Church, used to take his grandchildren on his knee, and patting them on the head, would say : 'Now remember, children, that you are descended from the Attwoods of Cleobury Mortimer, and who are the same family as the Attwoods of Wolverley Court. Your grandmother is a Gaunt, and connected with the Lord Foley family.'"

This was related to Mr. J. Moore by Mrs. R. M. Mathews, aged 87. June, 1880.

## KINGS OF FRANCE.

The following information respecting the Attwood family told to Mr. John Moore by Mr. Charles Attwood, whilst on a visit at his house at Wolsingham, in December, 1867 :—

In Worcester Cathedral is a monument of Lord and Lady Beauchamp, of Holt. Lord Beauchamp, who was beheaded in the year 1388, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Attwood, whereby a deal of land went into the Beauchamp family.

The Earl of Bergavenny married Millicent Attwood, and got Thorp Arnold with her.

Arnold Attwood gave the name of Thorpe Arnold to the village of that name.

The Attwoods, with the exception of two other families had, after the Conquest, more land than any other family in England. They descended from the Capets, Kings of France, and before the invasion of England by William of Normandy, in which they, the De Bois (Attwoods) took part, were a knightly family. The Fleur de Lys is on the armour of a mutilated effigy in Wolverley Court. A story or tradition of them was told by the troubadours of a battle in Brittany, in which 30 Knights on either side took part. After desperate fighting they were all slain except four, two on each side. De Bois and Beaumanoir continued the fight with their antagonists, when Beaumanoir having received a severe wound, and finding his strength failing through loss of blood, he cried to De Bois, "I faint through thirst." De Bois replied, "Drink thine own blood, Beaumanoir, and thy strength will return." (See "Brittany and its Byways," by Mrs. Bury Palliser, pages 206, 207.)

The Attwoods had the strawberry leaves round their coronet.

The wife of George Attwood, of Hawne, was a descendant of the third son of John of Gaunt.

In the summer house in the garden of Wolverley Court is a broken monument of one of the Attwoods with the Fleur de Lys on his armour. It had been mutilated in the Church at Wolverley during the Civil Wars. Mr. Charles Attwood on closely examining the head of this monument recognised a strong likeness between it and his brother George. At the same time he saw some chains, which are mentioned in the tradition of the Crusader Attwood of Wolverley, who, captured by the Saracens, was thrown into a dungeon in chains, but owing to his pious life was miraculously released, and found at Park Attwood near to Wolverley Court, with the chains by his side.

Another version of the legend is given in "Notes and Suggestions for a History of Kidderminster," issued in 1859.

"Among the legendary lore connected with the parish, is a story, the scene of which is Park Attwood. It is related that at the time of the Crusades, a member of that ancient family formerly called De Bosco, *Anglice* Attwood, was taken captive by the Saracens, in the Holy Land, and being laden with chains and cast into prison he seemed to be at the point of death. A faithful dog was his only attendant. In this miserable condition he prayed that he might be restored to his native country, and, the story goes, that he was miraculously conveyed to his ancestral mansion at Trimpley, his faithful dog with him, and they were found by an old domestic who had lingered about the deserted halls. The master still bore his chains, and only arrived in time to lay his bones in the grave of his forefathers. Of course, as is usual in such cases, there is monumental evidence of the story in the chains which are said to be kept at Wolverley House, and in a sepulchral effigy of a Crusader with a dog at his feet, formerly in Wolverley Church, but now preserved in a private house in the neighbourhood."

## RAMBLES ROUND BIRMINGHAM. No. 48.

From the *Birmingham Journal*, 26 September, 1863.

“Commonplace as Wolverley looks, for there are no old houses to make it picturesque, it was the scene of a grand old legend of the days of Faith. The De Bois, or Attwood, family, had long flourished here, and a legend would be useful in attesting its antiquity and fame. The story goes that an ancient Attwood went as a Crusader to the Holy Land, that he was taken by the Saracens and kept in prison many years, that one day feeling anxious about home affairs, he made a solemn vow, that if ever he returned, Worcester Cathedral should be blessed by several slices of his fair demesne. A wondrous miracle was worked by some powers unknown, the rueful knight was bodily transported to Wolverley Court and laid in a field near his own house, but happily he was just in time to be at his wife’s second wedding, for she thought him long since dead, but whether he forbade the banns and stopped the marriage, or what was his fate afterwards, is enveloped in a legendary cloud. Let all who are sceptical know that ‘if the bricks are not there to testify’ to this day, that Worcester Cathedral acquired and still holds lands at Wolverley Court, and that although the effigy of the Crusader was crushed for blasting purposes, his bust and the very chains, which he wore in prison, are still preserved at Wolverley Court.”

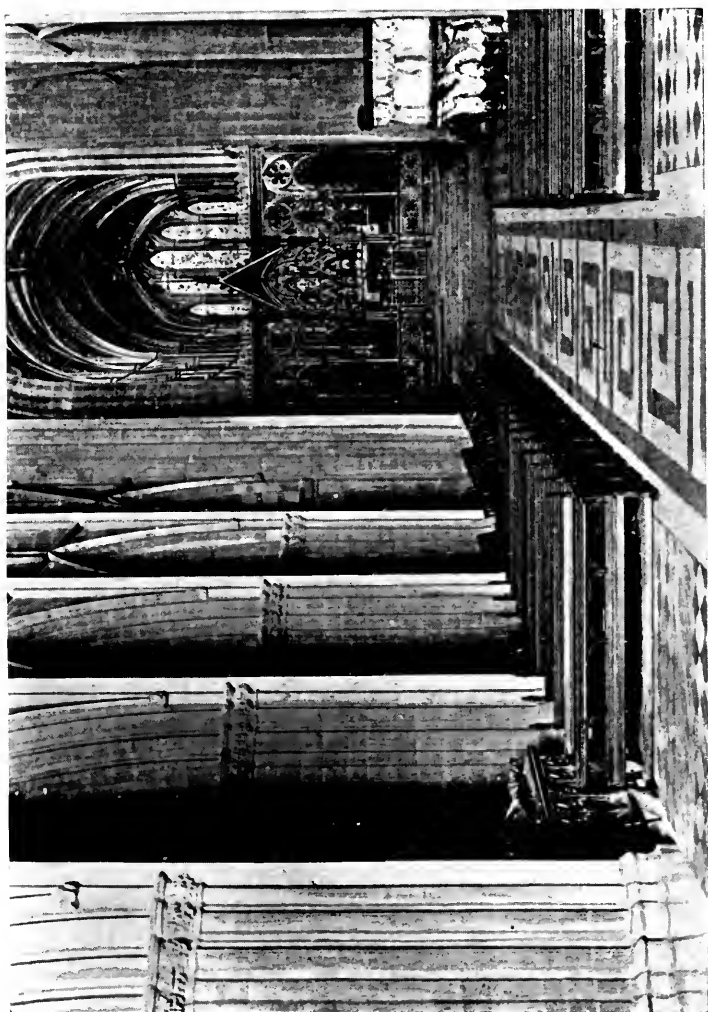
In the course of this brief history of the Attwood family, the various versions of the Legend of the Crusader of Wolverley Court in the early part of the twelfth century have been recorded. It may be of interest to narrate a true account of as marvellous an escape by another member of the same family, which took place in the middle of the nineteenth century. Mr. James Attwood had taken his passage from Quebec to England in the Steam Packet trading between the two countries, and had placed his luggage on board, when he was invited on board H.M.S., a frigate,

to dine with the captain. The captain was so interested with Mr. Attwood's conversation that he pressed him to take passage with him. He consented, but had no time to reclaim his luggage from the packet boat. A few weeks after a travelling bag containing his papers and part of his luggage was washed ashore on the Scilly Islands. The Packet Boat was lost with all hands, and Mr. Attwood's life was spared.

#### WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

By Thomas D. D., 1736, Fo. 92 :—

“Below the steps between the 5th and 6th pillars on the north side, is excellently wrought in alabaster a raised monument, the portraiture of a man, all armed saving his face and hands, praying, and under his head lying on a helmet, a swan's head and neck between two wings erect issuing out of a crown. Beside him lieth his lady, under her head supported with angels a swan ; on either side are five panes with escutcheons of arms, &c., &c. These are the arms of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick and Beauchamp, Barons of Powyke, saving the arms of Pateshall, being argent a fess sable between three crescent gules, which Pateshall was the wife of Beauchamp of Powyke. All which arms, being merely printed, deceive all understanding, beholders persuading that this was Beauchamp, Baron of Powyke, where as his crest under his head being as ancient as the monument and the same with Sir John Attwood, who lieth buried at Wolverley, doeth most plainly declare that this was John Beauchamp, son of Sir John Beauchamp of Holt, who in an office taken after the death of Sir John Attwood, Knight, 15 Richard II. was found to be his next heir.”



BEAUCHAMP MONUMENT, WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.





“A DESCRIPTION OF LEICESTERSHIRE,”

BY WILLIAM BURTON, 1622.

Fo. 271 :—

“Argent 2 bars and a centre gueulles=Boyes.”

Fo. 216 :—

“Pealling Magna. In the reign of King Henry the 3rd. Ernold de Bois was seized of certain lands here.”

Fo. 209 :—

“Norton. In the S. Chancel window.

Arg. 2 barrs, centre gueulles	}	Bois.
Arg. 2 do. do.		
Arg. 2 do. do.	}	Bois.”
Arg. 2 do. do.		

Fo. 3 :—

“The Castle of Thorpe Ernauld founded by Ernauld de Bois.”

“Barnsby in the Hundred of East Gossett in the reign of Henry the 3rd, Ernauld de Bois was seized of lands here, which after came by descent to Wm. la Touch of Haringworth, Co. Northampton 20 E. 3.”

Fo. 34 :—

“Barwell. Arg. 2 barres and a centre gueulles. Bois, in a S. window, in the N.W. window gueulles a lion rampant with two toyles [tails] Arg. Mountfort E. L.”

Fo. 54 :—

“Brantingby. Arnold de Bois in the time of Henry the 3rd was seized of lands here, which after, by marriage, came to Touch.”

Fo. 74 :—

“CLEIBROKE, OR CLEYBROKE.

John de Bois=

Ernold de Bois.	Emma de Bois=	Haversham of Haversham, in County Buckingham.”
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Fo. 290 :—

“Tharneby. Ernold de Bois held lands here of the Honour of Leicester, which after came to Touch.”

Fo. 287 :—

“Sweepston. In the Church three arms—gueulles a fess between 6 cross crosslets or Beauchamp. Gueulles, a lion rampant, queue fourchée arg. Attwood.”

Fo. 282 :—

“Swithland. This Manor was the inheritance of Robt. de Walleis, who bore arg. a lion rampant, queue fourchée. Gueulles, in the S.E. window, a lion rampant queue fourchée argent. Mountfort, Earl of Leicester.”

Fo. 284 :—

“Thorpe Ernauld. This Manor was the ancient inheritance of Ernold de Bois, or De Bosco, of which house there were four Ernolds in lineal descent, whereof the town had this denomination of Ernauld, which four were all benefactors to the Abbey of Leicester. They bore argent 2 barres and a centre gueulles. They were officers of the ancient Earls of Leicester and founders of the Abbey of Biddlesden, in the County of Buckingham, as appeared by an old manuscript now in the custody of Lord Grey, of Groby.”

Fo. 285 :—

“Sir William de Bosco.”

Fo. 248 :—

“Shakstor. In the high N. window. Gueulles, a lion rampant, queue fourchée, argent. Sir Roger Attwood, Ickworth, Suffolk, monument in armour.”

#### ANCIENT ROLLS OF ARMS.

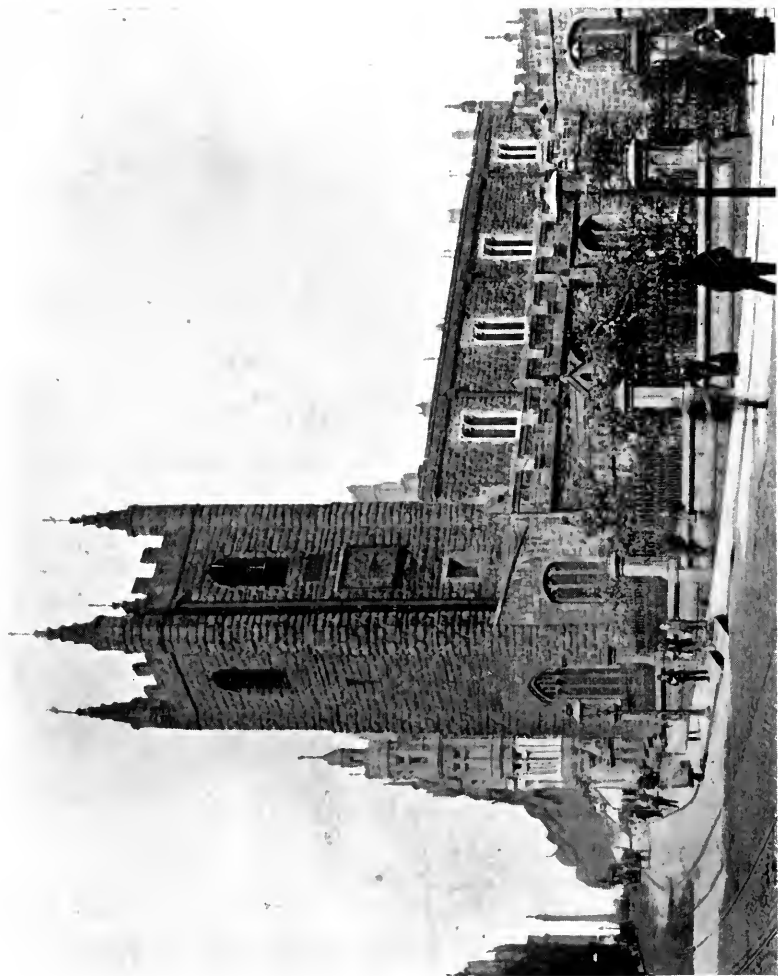
Glover's “Roll of the Reign of King Henry the 3rd.” Edited by George J. Armitage, July, 1868. London, John Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square.

“The copy of an ould rolle of armes in Parchement and in Blazon made and written in the reign and tyme of King Henry the 3rd and is in the hands of Mr. Harry of Leicestershire 1586.





MR. AND MRS. JOHN MOORE.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



No. 4. Le Comte de Leister, goulds ung leon rampant d'argent le queue fourchée et le Baun-pty endentée d'argent et de goulds.

No. 72. William de Gaunt baunr. d'argent et d'azur ung bende de goulds.

Millicent Attwood married the Earl of Bergavenny who got Stoke Ernold through her.

No. 105. Ernold de Boys, argent deux barres et ung canton goulds.

No. 189. Robert de Gourney, argent deux barres et ung coutor goulds d'or et ung lion ramp noir et la bor-rure de goulds."

"NOTES AND QUERIES FOR WORCESTER."

Longman & Co., 1856.

Fines for not taking the Order of Knighthood on the Coronation of King Charles the 1st, 1630 :—

Fo. 311 :—

"Saml. Attwood, of Wolverley, Esqre., £10."

Fo. 316 :—

"Jo. Attwood, of Stanton, Esqre., £12."

The following was copied out of Mrs. Angela Wakefield's book at Churchgate, Cheshunt, by Mr. John Moore, in March, 1872 :—

"August 21, 1848. About this date died Selina Elizabeth Wakefield, daughter of Mrs. Wakefield, at Wellington, New Zealand. Her father was Daniel Wakefield, who died January 8, 1858, aged 59 years, at Wellington."

"September 1, 1835. Daniel Wakefield, Junr., Esqre., to Angela, eldest daughter of Thomas Attwood, Esqre., M.P. for Harborne, Birmingham."

From the London *Times*, December 4, 1854 :—

"On the 24th ulto., at St. John's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, John, the second son of the late John Moore, Esqre., of Bishop Wearmouth, to Caroline Anne, only daughter of Edward Attwood, Esq., of the same place."

"Married at Shenley, Herts, by the Rev. F. J. Newcome, M.A., Rector, Algernon, fourth son of Thomas Attwood, Esqre., of this town, to Emma, only daughter of the late John Foulkes, Esq., of Wrexham."

"On the 15th inst., at Clayhill, Enfield, Mrs. Algernon Attwood, of a son." 16 Dec., 1854.

"On the 28th inst. (30 Aug., 1855), at Barming, Kent, by the Rev. Henry Demain, Henry Wilson Demain Saunders, second son of Charles Saunders, Esqre., of Kennington, Surrey, to Rosabelle, second daughter of Thomas Attwood, Esqre., M.P., of Birmingham."

"28 May, 1863. At Woodend House, Erdington, the wife of Thomas Aurelius Attwood, Esqre., of a son (named Thomas.)"

"Thomas Attwood married first Elizabeth Carless, 13 May, 1806, at Harborne Church, Staffordshire."

"Died at St. Heliers, Jersey, 26 April, aged 55, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Attwood, of this town." *Birmingham Journal*, May 2, 1840.

From the *Morning Post*, July 2, 1845 :—

"At St. John's, Paddington, on Monday, June 30, Thomas Attwood, Esqre., to Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph Grice, of Handsworth Hall, Staffordshire.

N.B.—The second wife of Thomas Attwood, who survives him, and is now living at the Boynes, near Malvern. March, 1872."

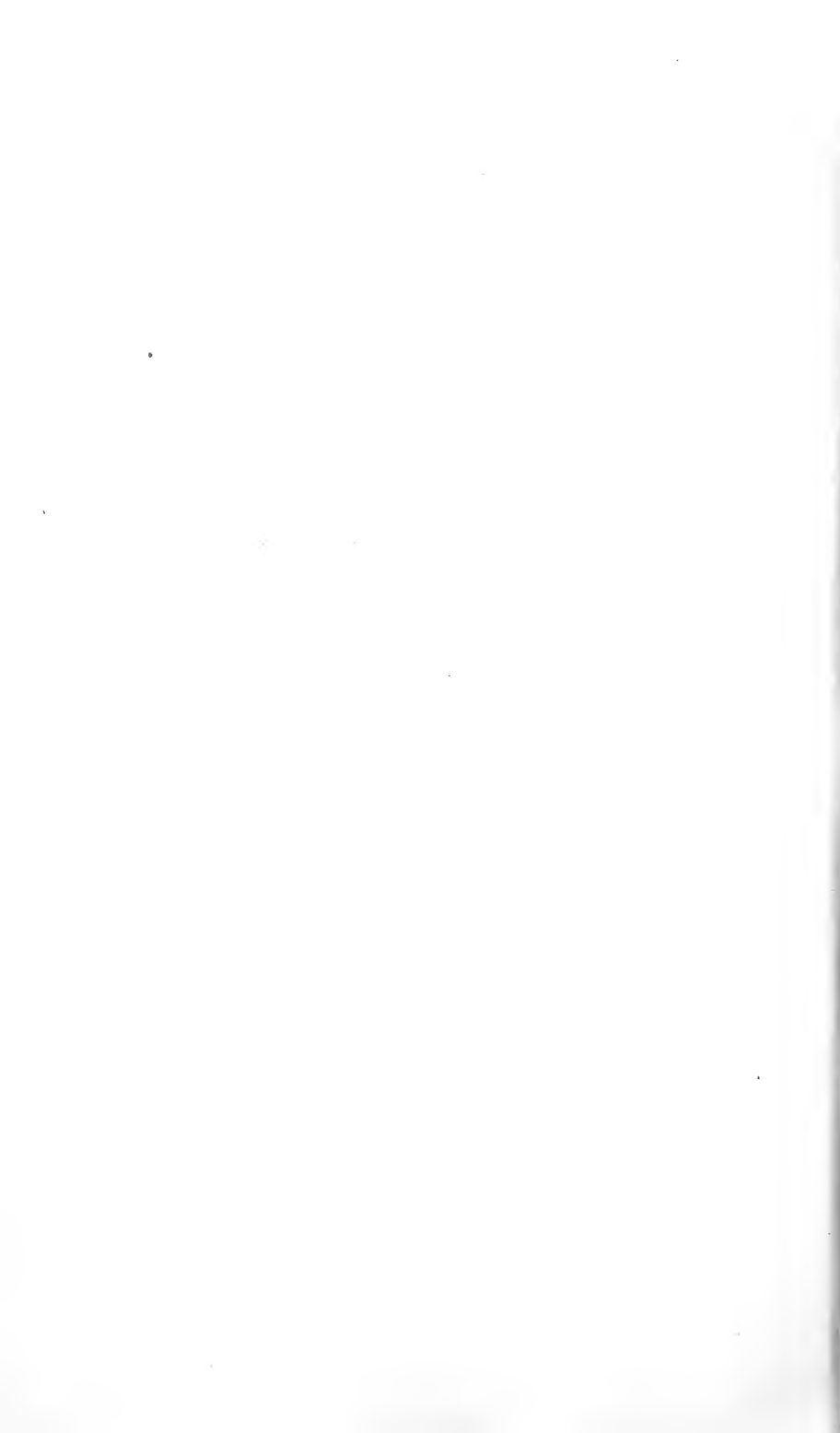
From the Proceedings of the City Council of London :—

"May 24, 1832. Sir John Key, Lord Mayor. At a Common Council, at Guildhall, this day resolved :—'That the Freedom of the City in a box made of the heart of British Oak be presented to Thomas Attwood, Esqre., in testimony of the high estimation in which the citizens of London hold his distinguished services in the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and also of the ability displayed by him in uniting the intelligent and industrious artisans and

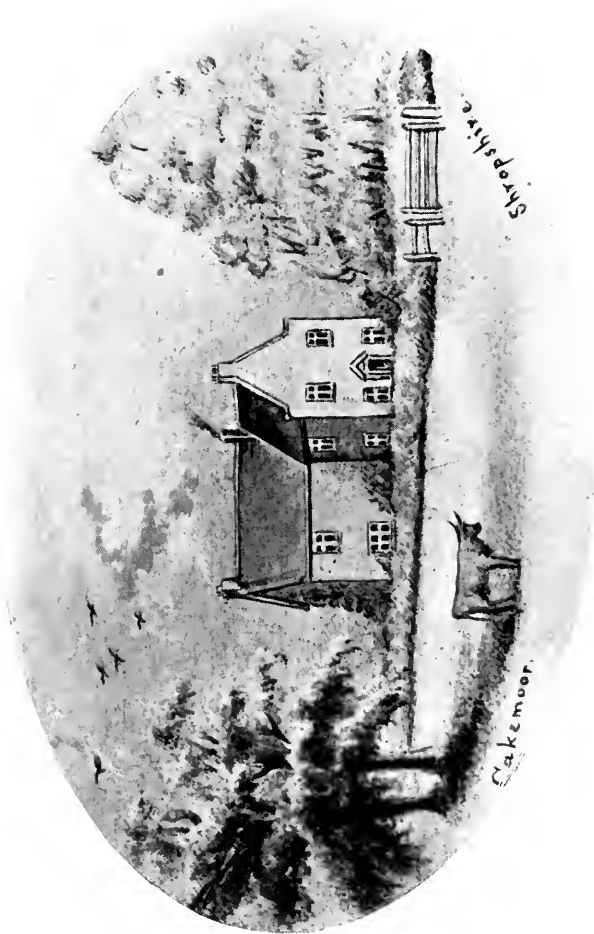




THE BOYNES.







CAKEMORE.

the inhabitants generally of the Midland districts in their firm but peaceable pursuit of that great national object. Signed, Woodthorpe.'"

COPIED OUT OF MISS ADAMS'S BIBLE  
On Tuesday, October 12, 1841. Cakemore.

## CARLESS.

Carless, of Birmingham, where  
his family had long been seated.

Carless, of Birmingham

Eldest son Joseph Carless, of Cor-  
bens Hall.

Ca. Stafford, Esqre.

Eldest son Joseph Carless, = Mary  
of Corbens Hall. Knight

5th son Edward Carless, = Elizabeth  
of Bilston. Tomkys.

Only son William Carless, of = Mary  
the Ravenhurst, Harborne, Pratchett.  
Gent.

Rev. Edward = Anna Maria,  
Carless, dau. of Rev.  
d.s.p.s. Mark Noble  
Rector of  
Barming, Kent, F.A.S. of L. & E.

Thomas = Elizabeth  
Attwood.

Joseph = Mary  
Free- Ann.  
man.

Sarah.

## PRATCHET.

Pratchett, of = Mary dau. of Randal  
Nautwich, Minchal, Gent., sister  
Chester. of Sir Richd. Minchal,  
Baron and Viscount  
Minchal in England,  
Earl Marshal in Ire-  
land.

Richard Pratchett, eldest son, of =  
Nautwich.

Eldest son, Richard = Elizabeth Tal-  
Pratchett, of Otter- bot, an heiress  
ton, Salop, Gent.

Eldest son Richard = Sarah Hitch-  
Pratchett, of Hodness, cock.  
Salop, Gent.

2nd son Thomas = Elizabeth Carless,  
Pratchett. dau. of J. Carless,  
Corbens Hall, Gt.

"Thomas Adams, born 24 January, 1685. Married,  
22 May, 1713, Hannah, daughter of William John Pear-  
son. Born Oct. 9, 1682, departed this life, November ye 4,  
1753.

They have these children following :—

George, born 13 Aug., 1715. Departed this life Sept. 4, 1784.

Mary, born 19 December, 1716. Departed this life Oct. 6, 1735.

Thomas, born 8 January, 1718-19. Departed this life May 13, 1798, aged 80.

Andrew, born 5 April, 1721. Departed this life April 22, 1750.

Thomas Adams was married April ye 9, 1751, to Mary, the daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth Read, born Jan. ye 20, 1716-7, and died January 12, 1789, aged 71."

"This was written in the year 1794 by the Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S. Copied out of the above-named Bible on Thursday, August, 1845. Signed, Angela Wakefield."

"Bank of British North America, 7 St. Helen's Place, London, 26 April, 1855. A letter signed by the Chairman, Sir A. Pellet Green, K.C.H., expressive of sympathy to the family of the late George de Bosco Attwood, who died suddenly, whilst reading the minutes of the previous Court. Mr. Attwood took part in the formation of the Bank, was one of the original Committee, and on 21 November, 1836, was appointed Secretary."

"COPIED FROM A BIBLE

In my Aunt Carless' possession. It originally belonged to Mrs. Ann Carless, who was found dead in bed on the morning of the 30 September, 1797, at Tennall Hall, Harborne, and was buried at Edgbaston.

Signed, A. Wakefield,

Barming, August 23, 1845.

## An account of my children's ages.

Samuel Carless,	born ye	26 February,	1715.
Richard	„	14 March,	1716.
Joseph	„	14 April,	1718.
Benjamin	„	31 August,	1719.
Robert	„	15 February,	1720 ; dyed July ye
		22,	1728.
Elizabeth	„	21 June,	1722.
Mary	„	4 August,	1724.
Edward	„	24 March,	1725-6.
Martha	„	18 December,	1727.
Ann	„	6 March,	1728.
Thomas	„	26 October,	1730.
Ralph	„	22 December,	1732 ; dyed January
		ye	5.

Major Carless succoured King Charles the 2nd after his defeat at Worcester, at or near Boscobel. He was one of this family.

The Carless family possess a seal, given to Major Carless by the King."

## CARLESS ARMS.

Sword and Sceptre ; wreath yellow and red ; green tree on yellow shield ; three crowns on crimson band. This family had to do with succouring Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester, when he was concealed in the oak tree.

"August 27, 1851. On Wednesday, in her 92nd year, after a few days illness, deeply lamented, Mary Adams, of Cakemore, in Halesowen. A consistent professor of Christian doctrine, an earnest example of Christian charity. She passed the whole of her long and useful life in the house in which she was born, a blessing to her relatives and to the poor neighbourhood. Cakemore, about 50 acres, chiefly water, meadow and pasture."

## MEMOIR OF MATTHIAS ATTWOOD.

From *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1852.

Fo. 192, last half year :—

“Nov. 11, 1852. At his residence on Dulwich Hill, in his 72nd year, Matthias Attwood, Esqre., late M.P. for Whitehaven. He was the eldest son of Matthias Attwood, Esqre., of Halesowen, who realised a large fortune by a monopoly of Swedish iron, and founded the house of Attwoods, Bankers, Birmingham, and in Gracechurch Street, London. Mr. M. Attwood joined the banking business at the commencement of his active life, and at once entered with ardour into the financial and political questions of his profession. The sentiments which chiefly occupied his mind and influenced his conduct were the strong objections he conceived and retained against the resumption of cash payments. He wrote pamphlets on this subject in 1810 and 1811, and his arguments converted Mr. Cobbett.

When Mr. Peel was about to introduce his Bill in 1819, Mr. Attwood called a meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City to petition Parliament against the change, and on the evening before he was surprised by a visit from the first Sir Robert Peel ; suspecting at the first moment that he came to dissuade him from opposition to his son, but in fact Sir Robert Peel was as earnestly opposed to the change as Mr. Attwood himself. He not only attended the meeting, but presented the petition which contained the names of every London Banker but one, and was most numerous and influentially signed.

Mr. Attwood took the earliest opportunity after this to pursue his financial conflict within the walls of the House. At the General Election of 1820 he procured a seat as one of the Members for the now disfranchised Borough of Callington, in Cornwall, the representation of which he contested in conjunction with Mr. Alderman Thompson against its former Members, Sir Christopher Robinson and the





MR. MATTHIAS ATTWOOD.



MRS. MATTHIAS ATTWOOD.



Hon. Edward P. Lygon. The two latter were returned by 68 votes, to 51 polled for their competitors, but on a petition Mr. Attwood and Alderman Thompson were seated.

In 1826 Mr. Attwood was re-elected for Callington after a contest in which he polled 98 votes, Mr. A. Baring 121, and Mr. Badnall 49. In 1830 Mr. Attwood contested with Sir Charles Wetherall the now equally extinct Borough of Boroughbridge. They polled 38 votes, and Mr. Andrew Lawson and Mr. W. A. Mackinnon each 20, and in 1831 they were both re-elected, without opposition, to be the last representatives of Boroughbridge. The new Borough of Whitehaven was ready to receive Mr. Attwood ; he was returned without opposition as its first representative in 1832, and equally so at the subsequent elections in 1835, 1837, and 1841. At the last dissolution in 1847 he retired from Parliament.

Mr. Attwood was considered by his friends to make one of his most successful efforts during the debates on the Currency in the Session of 1830, and his speech on that occasion is still referred to as a clear and able exposition of the history and merits of the question. Besides this leading object of his attention, Mr. Attwood took an active part in the formation and direction of many Public Companies, among which was the Provincial Bank of Ireland, an institution which has exercised a very beneficial influence on the affairs of the Sister Kingdom. He also contributed to the establishment of the General Steam Navigation Company, of which he was for some years Chairman, until succeeded by his son, Mr. Wolverley Attwood, late Member of Parliament for Greenwich. He was a Director of the Pelican and Phoenix Assurance Companies, and of the Imperial and Continental Gas Associations. He served the offices of the Merchant Taylors' Company, in whose charitable business he at all times took a lively interest. He has left the whole of his property to his only son, Mr. Wolver-

ley Attwood, together with his share in the Bank of Spooner, Attwoods & Co.

His body was privately interred in the Cemetery at Norwood, attended by his immediate relations and friends, and the only carriages in attendance were those of the Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. Wilkin, and Mr. Pearse.

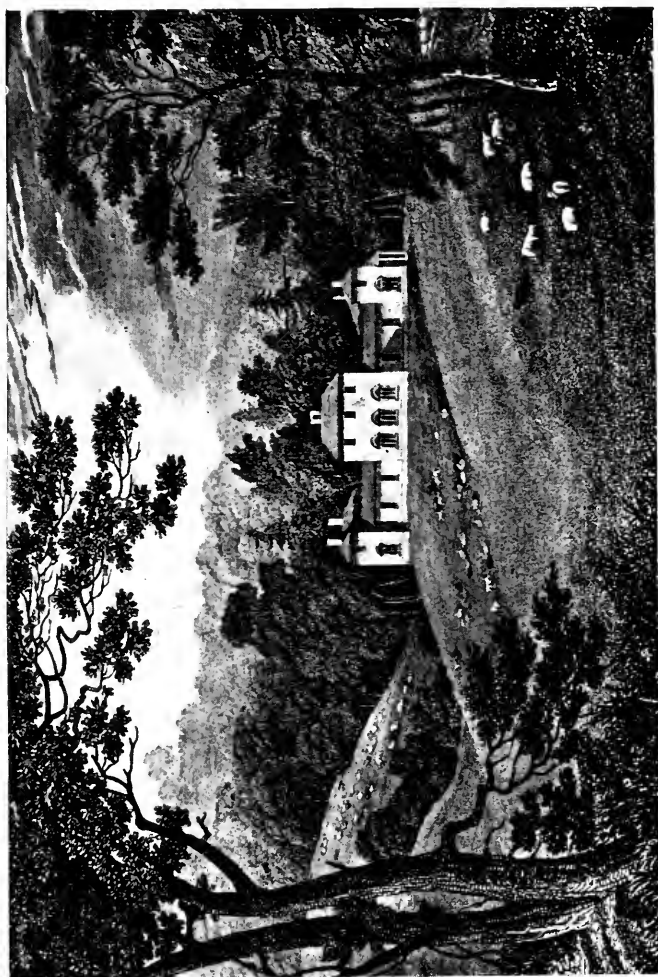
Matthias Attwood, the father of the above, had seven sons and three daughters—1st, George, Banker, at Birmingham; 2nd, Matthias, the above; 3rd, Thomas, M.P. for Birmingham, who has also written largely on the subject of the Currency; 4th, James, of Russia, and now of Moss Hill, near Carlisle; 5th, Edward, of Sunderland; 6th, Charles, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Tow Law, near Wolsingham; 7th, Benjamin, of Blackfriars, London; Mary Ann, unmarried; Susan, deceased; and Rachel Maria, who married Mr. Matthews, Iron Master, now of The Leasowes, near Birmingham."

#### IMPERIAL CONTINENTAL GAS ASSOCIATION.

Copy of a Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Board of the Imperial Continental Gas Association, on the 13th November, 1851 :—

"The Presidents and Directors previously to commencing the business of the Board, feel it incumbent on them to record their deep regret at the loss they, individually, and the Association, as a body, have sustained by the death of their highly respected and esteemed President and Chairman, Matthias Attwood, Esquire.

Mr. Attwood in every way entitled himself to be regarded as a friend to this establishment. He was one of the original Founders of it; during the period of depression and adversity which succeeded, he patiently and perseveringly adhered to it, and to his counsel, advice, and exertions, may in a great degree be attributed its subsequent prosperity.



THE LEASOWES.



To his affectionate and devoted son, M. Wolverley Attwood, Esquire, the inheritor of his father's talents, energy, and attainments, the Board beg to offer their sincerest sympathy, and their earnest hope that he may be supported under the present afflicting dispensation.

MOSES MONTEFIORE, Chairman."

"Dulwich Hill,

Tuesday, 25 November, 1851.

Dear Sir Moses Montefiore,

Allow me to endeavour to convey through you to the Presidents and Directors of the Imperial Continental Gas Association, my heartfelt acknowledgements of the distinguished tribute paid to the memory of my late lamented Father, and of the kindness and sympathy manifested to myself, in their resolution of the 13th November, which you have done me the favour and the honour to communicate to me, and which has derived greater value and more impressive meaning by coming through your hands.

To the proprietors of the Imperial Continental Gas Association also, I am anxious to express my deep sense of the extraordinary worth of the regard and respect shown to my late Father by the adjournment of their Half-yearly General Meeting.

And it may be permitted to me, who was so constantly associated with him that almost every thought was known to me, and whom no one can suspect of imagining myself to be other than a most inadequate successor of such a parent, to confirm the justice of the eulogy that has been passed upon him, and to say that the feelings which have been displayed in so striking a manner for him who has been removed from us, have indeed been worthily directed; for he possessed not only powers of mind of the highest order, guided by a judgment of rare soundness and acuteness, and exerted with an unusual energy; but his nature

was most noble and generous, his disposition most amiable and affectionate, and his religious principles most sincere and profound. He was incapable of cherishing any unkindly feelings, while he always regarded his friends and those with whom he was associated, with the warmest cordiality, and was ever most considerate and indulgent to all but himself.

It is indeed too true that to me the loss of such a father is severe and irreplaceable.

The only consolation that can be found here is in those testimonies of esteem for the departed, and of sympathy for myself, which have been so freely and so kindly tendered, and for which it is impossible for me to express how deeply I am grateful and how much indebted.

If in acknowledging the Resolution of a body of gentlemen with whom my Father had been so long and so intimately connected, and between whom, collectively and individually, and himself, there prevailed sentiments and relations so amicable and honourable, I have been induced to say more than would otherwise have been fitting, I trust that the occasion may be allowed to be a sufficient apology; for the Imperial Continental Gas Association was an undertaking which he viewed with especial satisfaction, in whose foundations and conduct he had, with yourself, taken a most active part, and in the progress and development of whose operations he constantly exhibited the strongest interest. And if further excuse be wanting, it may be found in my addressing you, whom I shall always be proud to remember as so particular a friend of my late Father, so greatly prized and during so long a period.

Believe me to be,

Dear Sir Moses Montefiore,

With every respect,

Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart."



## GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Copy of a Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, on Thursday, the 20th November, 1851 :—

“Resolved—That the Directors learn with the deepest regret of the death of their worthy and esteemed Banker, Mr. Matthias Attwood, the Founder of the General Steam Navigation Company, and one of its most active and efficient supporters; and who, by his great and discriminating ability, his urbanity and kindly manners, had justly entitled himself to the esteem and respect of all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

The Directors further desire to record their grateful sense of his valuable and effective services (more especially during the time he was a Director of the Company), and the interest he never ceased to exert in the promotion of its success; and while lamenting the loss the Company sustains, they have at the same time to express their sincere condolence with the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

JOHN WILKIN, Deputy Chairman.”

“Dulwich Hill,  
Saturday, 29 November, 1851.

My dear Sir,

Will you allow me to request you to express to the Directors of the General Steam Navigation Company, my deep sense of the respect shown to the memory of my late lamented Father by their Resolution of the 20th November, which you have so kindly communicated to me.

From the Directors of the General Steam Navigation Company this honourable testimony has indeed peculiar and most just significance, and will always be regarded by me with particular value and melancholy satisfaction. The General Steam Navigation Company was, as the Resolu-

tion truly records, one of those large public institutions which my Father was principally instrumental in founding, and whose subsequent course and conduct has, by the blessing of Providence, borne the strongest and most conclusive practical evidence to the accuracy of the judgment which suggested their formation, and the ability, sagacity, and energy which guided them during the first periods of their prosperity. Established when steam navigation was in its infancy, and rather indeed a theory than a fact with reference to any general system of application, the General Steam Navigation Company has done more than any other body to promote the universal employment of the great agent, whose development was its object, by proving the security and the advantage which its introduction under proper management was calculated to afford. It was ever most grateful to my Father's feelings, to find that those who succeeded to the helm in after years, never failed to recollect how much they owed to the judicious impulse originally given, to the sound principles primarily laid down, and to the prudent and wise counsels, which to the last indeed were never wanting in any circumstances of difficulty or of doubt. And on his own part it is always to be remembered that he never claimed for himself exclusive merit or solitary praise, but uniformly attributed to those who acted with him their full credit for whatever was accomplished, and delighted to recognise in the number of remarkable men who have been associated in the General Steam Navigation Company, yourself not the least noted amongst them, the causes of its past success and the pledge of its future welfare.

The present Resolution, setting a sad seal, placing a solemn and final confirmation, by this offering to the dead, on all the friendly and flattering tributes which were so freely tendered to the living, is one of the few and most gratifying sources of consolation that remain to those who

have sustained a loss which it would indeed be difficult fully to estimate. For the powers and capacity, almost unrivalled and certainly unsurpassed in public life, were not more memorable than those social qualities and virtues, and those principles of religion, which rendered my Father as greatly beloved and as much admired in his private circle, as he was appreciated in the more extended spheres of political exertion or commercial enterprise.

Writing to you, one of my Father's oldest and most intimate friends, so closely acquainted with him during the whole of the most active period of his life, I need make no apology for thus recalling sentiments and circumstances which will be present almost as vividly to your mind as to my own.

You who knew him so long and so well, can understand and excuse the feelings which lead me to dwell on these remembrances, which are unhappily all that now remain of one of the most extraordinary men, in whatever point of view contemplated, whom this country has seen.

And in conveying to the Directors of the General Steam Navigation Company my earnest acknowledgments, you will do me the favour to apologise for my having thus lingered on this mournful subject. I have received the kind expression of their condolences not merely as a cold and formal proceeding, but in the true spirit in which, I am sure, it was conceived and intended, of friendly and cordial sympathy for a loss which, both personally and collectively, on public and private grounds, they regret as really and sincerely, though not so deeply or fully, as myself.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Ever yours very truly,

M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.

John Wilkin, Esq."

## DEATH OF MR. THOMAS AURELIUS ATTWOOD.

From *The Birmingham Post*.

"We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Thomas Aurelius Attwood, which occurred yesterday afternoon, April 7th, 1864, at his house, Woodend, Erdington, in his 54th year. Mr. Attwood had been slightly unwell for some time past, but not sufficiently so as to cause anxiety to his friends. On Thursday night, however, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and though Dr. Wade and Mr. Elkington were speedily in attendance, he gradually sank until yesterday afternoon, when he died. Mr. Attwood can scarcely be said to have been a public man. As a son of the renowned Thomas Attwood, and as a member of the eminent banking house of Attwood, Spooner, and Co., he was widely known, but he rather shrank from those courted public honours or employments. Occasionally he took part in the business of the town, and several times spoke with vigour and effect at political meetings; but of late years he abstained almost entirely from public life. He took, however, a strong interest in the Volunteer Rifle Corps, in which he held the rank of Major; and in his own neighbourhood at Erdington he made himself both popular and useful by his unostentatious kindness to the poor, and especially by assisting in the formation of a Working Man's Club. His last appearance in public was to promote the interests of the Club, of which we believe, he was the President.

Although Mr. Attwood rarely took any prominent position amongst his fellow townsmen, this abstinence was not in any way due to want of capacity for public life. Very few men indeed, were better fitted to render useful service to the community. He was emphatically a cultivated man, a ready and forcible speaker, a bold, logical, and independent thinker, and a man of keen perception and sound judgment. With those qualities were united a kindly,

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genial disposition, and a shrewd, quiet, thoughtful humour, which really endeared him greatly to a large circle of friends, by whom his death will long be severely felt.

As a mark of respect to Mr. Attwood's memory, the Volunteers, assembled for drill at Bingley Hall last evening, were dismissed from parade as soon as the melancholy event became known."

MR. M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.

Copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the City of London Conservative Registration Association, on Saturday, 11th June, 1864 :—

"That the Committee having taken into consideration the importance of being prepared to contest the Representation of the City of London at the ensuing election, considers that his long connection with the City of London, the high respect with which he is held by his fellow-citizens, and his former services to the Conservative cause, would render M. Wolverley Attwood, Esqre., a Candidate eminently acceptable to the Conservative electors, and that Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., and H. H. Gibbs, Esq., are requested to communicate this resolution to him.

COLERIDGE J. KENNARD."

"27 Gracechurch Street,  
Saturday, 25th June, 1864.

My dear Sir,

I called yesterday afternoon, but unfortunately you had just left. Mr. Kennard mentioned to me that you did not like to speak to Alderman Copeland concerning the representation of the City without first communicating with me. I wished to thank you for this handsome reserve, and to say that so far as my opinion went, Alderman Copeland would seem to me in many respects a desirable Candidate.

As regards myself, and the request made to me in terms

so obliging that I would offer myself, I may now say that, having given the proposal that full consideration which was due, both to its importance and to the gentlemen from whom it emanated, it is with deep regret that I find myself confirmed in the doubts which I expressed when it was first communicated to me, and I am compelled to decline the honour offered in a manner so flattering. You may be assured that I fully appreciate the compliment conveyed, but feel that my health would not permit me to undertake my share of the personal exertions which would, as it seems to me, be required to place the Conservatives in the best position for obtaining a successful result. So far as I can judge, however, from the very full information and explanations which have been kindly given me, there would be good ground for anticipating that four eligible Candidates would receive a large, if not preponderating proportion of votes, and that the return of one or two, if not more, might be secured. I can only say that I should be very happy to give my individual assistance.

In conclusion, allow me to add that I am deeply indebted to the Executive Committee of the Conservative Association for the confidence and kindness manifested in their Resolution, and to yourself and Mr. Gibbs for the friendly courtesy you have shown me.

I am, my dear Sir,

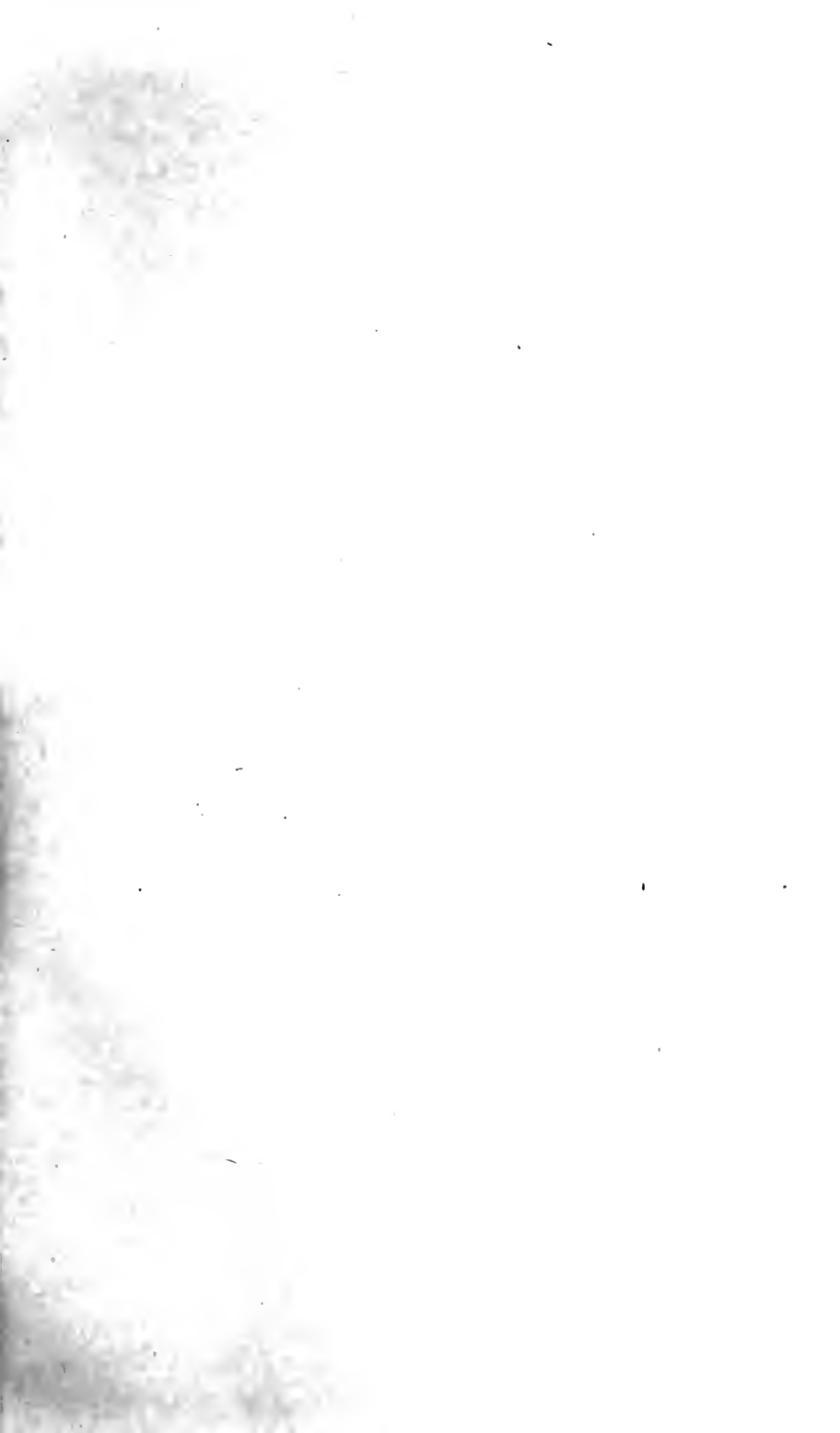
Yours very faithfully,

Signed, M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.

Thomas Baring, Esq."

*The Times*, September 19th, 1865.

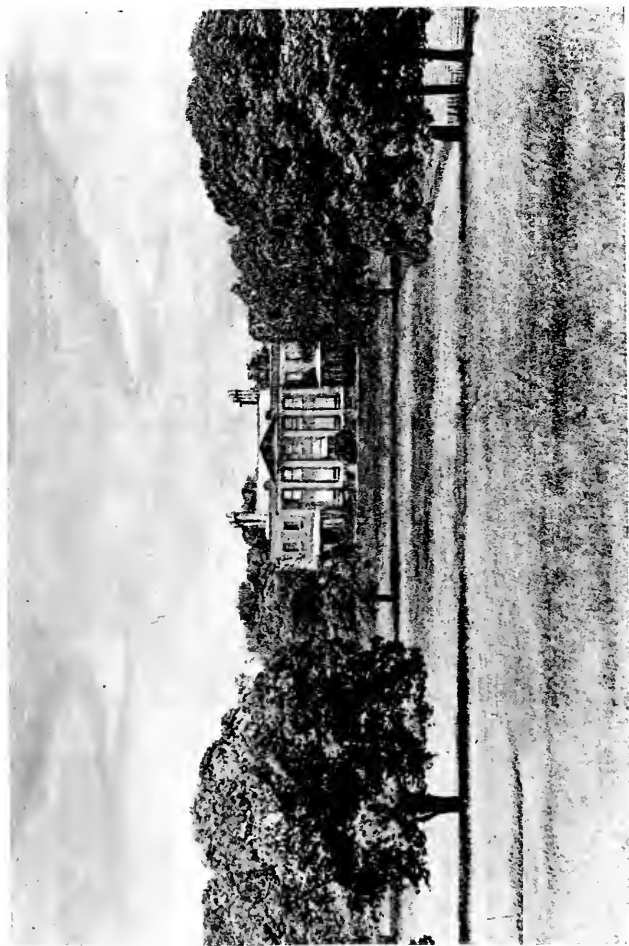
"On Sunday, the 17th inst., at his residence, Dulwich Hill, Surrey, after a short illness, Matthias Wolverley Attwood, Esq., aged 57."





MANOR HOUSE.





DULWICH HOUSE.



## DEATH OF MR. M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.

*Newcastle Chronicle*, September 20th, 1865.

[Communicated.]

“Died on Sunday morning, at his residence, Dulwich Park, Surrey, Matthias Wolverley Attwood, Esq. He was the only son of the late Matthias Attwood, Esq., the London Banker, and who represented Whitehaven in Parliament for many years, and grandson of Matthias Attwood, Esq., of the Leasowes, near Birmingham—a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Salop, a descendant of the Attwoods of Wolverley Court, Warwickshire. Mr. Attwood succeeded his father as a member of the House of Spooner, Attwood, & Co., until it merged into the firm of Barclay, Bevan, & Co. He took a prominent part in political life in the Conservative interest. He contested unsuccessfully the City of London, Greenwich, and Sunderland. In the latter town he had for his opponent Lord Howick, now Earl Grey. He represented Greenwich in Parliament for a short period, but for some years retired from the arena of political strife through ill-health. However, this last General Election he again took his stand in the Conservative ranks during the contests in the City of London. He was many years Chairman of the General Steam Navigation Company. He was a nephew of Chas. Attwood, Esq., of Tow Law Ironworks, and Edward Attwood, Esq., of Sunderland, glass manufacturer. He died unmarried.”

## FUNERAL OF MR. EDWARD ATTWOOD.

From the *Sunderland Herald*, 26 Oct., 1866.

“On Tuesday the remains of this worthy gentleman were quietly interred in the family vault at Southwick, the officials and workmen only joining the cortège as it approached the village, and thus evincing for the last time their respect for their kind, affectionate master. Mr. Att-

wood was a descendant of the ancient family of Attwoods of Wolverley Court, Warwickshire, son of Matthias Attwood, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Salop, the London Banker, one of the founders of the National Provincial Bank of Ireland, and the General Steam Navigation Company. His brothers and nephews took an active part in the great leading political questions of the day. Thomas, the Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union, afterwards represented that important town in Parliament after the great battle of Reform was won. A monument was erected to his memory there. Charles Attwood, now of Wolsingham, was Chairman of the Northern Political Union, and many of our townsmen will still remember the energy and spirit in which he addressed the masses on the Town Moor, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Matthias Attwood, another brother, held a seat in Parliament from 1820 for nearly 25 years, and his son, M. Wolverley, contested this town with Lord Howick, the present Earl Grey, in 1844. Mr. Attwood was of singularly amiable disposition, a man of sound knowledge and humble mind, a good and true gentleman."

"Copy of inscription on tombstone in Southwick Churchyard, near Sunderland, County of Durham :—

In Memory of

EDWARD ATTWOOD, OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH,

Died 19th October, 1866,

Aged 77 years.

ELIZABETH ATTWOOD, his widow,

Died 9th February, 1869,

Aged 76 years.

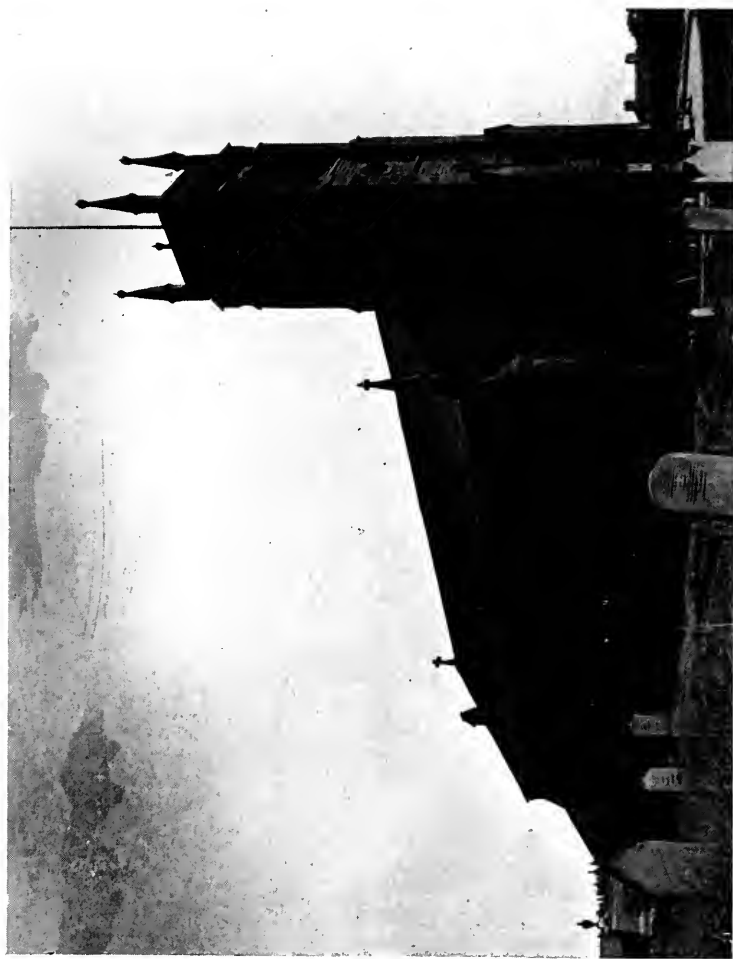
ANN ELLIOT, Mother of the above,

Relict of John Elliot, of Whitehaven,

Died 29th December, 1844,

Aged 76 years.





SOUTHWICK CHURCH.



EDWARD ATTWOOD.





The tombstone is a few paces opposite the west door of the Church, is of granite, and placed over a vault and enclosed with iron railings."

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM MATHEWS.

*County Express*, September 9th, 1871.

"It is our painful duty to announce to-day the death of a gentleman who will be greatly missed in South Staffordshire, one whose name for long years has been a household word with many in the Parish of Kingswinford, where his works are situated, and where, perhaps, he was better known than anywhere else,—we refer to Mr. William Mathews. The fact must still be fresh in the minds of our readers, that on Thursday evening, at the dinner given by the Ironmasters of South Staffordshire to the Members of the Iron and Steel Institute, in the Exchange Assembly Room, Mr. Mathews was suddenly seized with paralysis. He was borne from the hall in an unconscious state, and was taken to the house of his brother, Mr. Jeremiah Mathews, at Edgbaston, where, on Saturday morning, at six o'clock he breathed his last. From the time of his seizure to his death he never rallied for a moment, never moved hand or foot, or gave the slightest indication of consciousness. His sudden death will be a sad blow to all those who knew him intimately, for although he had passed the allotted period of three score years and ten he was still hale and hearty, and to all appearance his 'eye was not dim nor his natural force abated.' Even up to the hour of the dinner on Thursday he had been in the enjoyment of as good health as he has had for years, and on the morning of that very day some friends congratulated him on the fact of his being in such excellent spirits.

Mr. Mathews was born in the village of Hagley, Worcestershire, in the year 1796; he was consequently in his 75th year. His life thus extended over a period perhaps

the most momentous and eventful in modern history. The First Napoleon was only beginning to gain himself a name when Mr. Mathews was a baby in his mother's arms. As a boy he saw the destruction of the ancient Empire of Germany, and no doubt as far as a lad could, shared in the fears excited by the prospects of an invasion of England by Napoleon. As a young man he witnessed the ruin of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons. In the prime of manhood he saw the elder branch of the House of Bourbon again driven forth from France, and the younger branch of Orleans placed on the throne. He had just passed the middle age when he saw the foundations of the Orleanist power give way, and the nephew of the old Napoleon carried on the shoulders of universal suffrage to the Imperial throne of France. In his old age he saw that throne, in its turn, toppled over in a tempest which its occupant had evoked, and that German Empire, apparently ruined 60 years before beyond all hope of recovery, rise from its ruins to be the foremost power in Europe. To the changes which have taken place in England during these three-quarters of a century, we need not refer further at present, than to say that in the promotion of some of these Mr. Mathews took an active and prominent part.

Mr. Mathews was introduced to the iron trade in the office of Mr. John Attwood, a man of great enterprise and originality, who founded the Corngreaves Iron Works, now the property of the New British Iron Company. In this position Mr. Mathews soon distinguished himself, and gave evidence of a spirit of enterprise not inferior, and a capacity greatly superior, to his employer. While yet a young man he entered into partnership with a Mr. Finch, and with him he worked the Waterloo Furnaces, West Bromwich, up till the year 1833, when he took the Corbyn's Hall Furnaces and Colliery on a lease from Messrs. Gibbons. These works and colliery have been in his hands since

then, except for a short time, during which they were worked by the Galvanized Iron Company, under his management. This Company broke up, but all its debts were paid in full, and after it had ceased to exist Mr. Mathews again entered on possession of the works and colliery on his own account. No man in the district had a better practical acquaintance than Mr. Mathews with the manufacture of pig-iron from the South Staffordshire ores, and no man had more pride in having about his works methods abreast of the latest discoveries and inventions. Something less than 10 years ago, he erected an entirely new plant at the Corbyn's Hall Works, and if it is not the largest, it is one of the most modern and most perfect in the district. It was not, however, only in the practical details of iron making that Mr. Mathews excelled ; he had at the same time a profound and extensive acquaintance with everything that related to the iron trade of South Staffordshire. He was, in fact, a Nestor in the councils of the district. No step was taken, nothing was done that in any way or degree affected the interests of the trade, without the advice and concurrence of Mr. Mathews being asked. In those difficult questions which in recent years have arisen between masters and men in the iron and coal, as in nearly all other trades, Mr. Mathews' voice was invariably raised in favour of moderation and conciliation ; and the respect and esteem with which he was regarded by his own workpeople, bear ample testimony to the kindness of the relations which subsisted between them. In everything which affected the well-being of South Staffordshire Mr. Mathews took a warm and lively interest. But perhaps in nothing did he put forward greater efforts than in his attempts to provide the district with adequate railway accommodation. We need not, at this time of day, recall the circumstances of the fierce fight that issued in the construction of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line of railway, which has within the last few years be-

come part of the Great Western system. It is only necessary to say that Mr. Mathews was one of the original promoters of the Company for the construction of the line, and that no one exerted himself more to prevent the suicidal folly, the cramping effects of which on the development of the railway system of the district have been felt for years, and are even now perceptible. With his friend, Mr. Brunel, he was in favour of the broad gauge on railways, and he took an active part in the great controversy known as the 'Battle of the Gauges.'

In politics Mr. Mathews was a Liberal. From the period of the first Reform Act he took a leading part in the counsels of the Liberal Party in South Staffordshire and in Birmingham, and when he resided at Edgbaston he, on one or two occasions, nominated the late Mr. Joshua Scholefield. It was in South Staffordshire, however, that he was best known in connection with political contests, and on one occasion he aspired to represent the division in Parliament. In 1857 Mr. Mathews came forward as a Candidate in conjunction with Mr. H. W. Foley, of Prestwood. They had issued a joint address to the electors, when Mr. W. O. Foster was brought forward by another section of the party, and Mr. Mathews, waiving his claim on behalf of Mr. Foster, retired from the contest. Some short time afterwards he was presented with a service of plate of the value of £400, in token of the general esteem in which he was held by his friends and neighbours, and expressive of their appreciation of the feeling which led him to sacrifice his own claims in deference to what he deemed the higher call of public duty. Before the last General Election the old constituency of South Staffordshire was divided into East and West Staffordshire. Mr. Mathews' lot was in the latter, and in the contest that took place for the seats he acted as Chairman of the Committee for Messrs. Foley and Foster.

Mr. Mathews had not the advantage of a university education, but he was nevertheless a man of wide reading and varied acquirements. A Fellow of the Geological Society, he was an intimate friend of Sir Roderick Murchison, as well as of nearly all the leading geologists of the day. But in addition to his scientific acquirements and his knowledge of literature, Mr. Mathews was possessed of that which neither literature nor science can give—a profound knowledge of men and great aptitude for affairs. He sat on the Committee for enquiring into the operations of Trades Unions, and he was solicited to become a member of the Committee for investigating the coal resources of Great Britain, but declined on account of his advanced age. The advancement of education was always a matter which engaged the warmest sympathies of Mr. Mathews, and one of the last public acts of his life was the promotion of a School Board for the Parish of Kingswinford. At one time he held the office of High Bailiff of King Edward's Grammar School in this town. Amongst other public engagements, the Administration of Justice in the local Courts for many years occupied a portion of his time and attention, he being a Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and a Magistrate for Worcestershire. As a public speaker Mr. Mathews was not effective in the oratorical sense, but his power of clear and succinct statement, his plain and unadorned style, and his sound sense and wide range of thought, enlivened with occasional flashes of humour, never failed to render him acceptable to an intelligent audience. No man was more popular where he was known, and his popularity was not of that ephemeral sort which is the offspring of clap-trap, more or less artful, but was based on respect for a clear head, a sound judgment, and a large and sagacious intellect. It was the last quality—the quality of sagacity—that so pre-eminently distinguished Mr. Mathews, which, had he been so circumstanced as to have been able to devote

his life to politics, would have marked him out from his fellows as a Member of Parliament, and which would have characterised his career as an administrator, if he had been called to office. He has left few equals in South Staffordshire. 'After life's fitful fever he sleeps well,' and he will be followed to the grave by the sorrow of all good men and true in the district where he was known, whether they are of his own party or not, for, though holding his own opinions firmly and even tenaciously, it was one of the finest features in his character that he made no enemies among those who were opposed to him. His suavity was almost proverbial, a circumstance amply attested by the fact that he was a gentleman in the noblest sense of the word.

Mr. Mathews married Miss Maria Attwood, daughter of Mr. Matthias Attwood, of the Leasowes, one of the founders of Attwood and Spooner's Bank. By Mrs. Matthews, who still survives him, he had one son, Mr. Benjamin St. John Mathews.

The remains of the deceased were buried at the Malvern Cemetery, on Wednesday. Although the funeral was a private one, a numerous company followed the cortège. Besides the mourners and friends of the deceased, the workmen employed at Corbyn's Hall works, which belonged to him, were present. The burial service was performed by the Rev. G. Fisk, LL.B., Vicar. The funeral was conducted by Mr. W. F. Dadley, of Birmingham, undertaker. The following is the order in which the mourning party proceeded to the grave :—

Dr. West.		Rev. G. Fisk.
Mr. Saunders.		Mr. Holcroft.
Mr. Barrows.		Mr. Williams.
Mr. C. E. Mathews.		Mr. W. Mathews.
	The Coffin.	
Mr. Attwood.		Mr. St. John Mathews.
	Mr. J. Mathews.	
Mr. Wright.	Mr. Madeley.	Mr. Barlow."

## DEATH OF MRS. MATHEWS, OF PARKFIELD.

August, 1881.

“Our last week’s obituary recorded the death of Mrs. William Mathews, of Parkfield. The event happened when we were a long distance from home, and the intelligence in consequence did not reach us until too late for an earlier notice from our pen. But we feel we should be chargeable with neglecting a public duty were we to pass over the demise of this lady without a note. That note shall be brief, for we know what would have been her wishes on the subject, and further, we shall be best consulting the wishes of her surviving family and friends by saying as little as is consistent with our sense of the great loss to the town and neighbourhood. Upon the sanctity and privacy of Mrs. Mathews’ home life we will not obtrude, but of her acts of kindly charity to all who came within the scope and sphere of her knowledge we may speak. Public appeals on behalf of all good objects met with a generous response from her ; but her chief pleasure—the pleasure and business of life with her—was to find out and minister to the needs and pressing necessities of the friendless and destitute. To such her gifts were incessant, and upon very many daily they fell as the ‘gentle dew from heaven.’ The latter years, and even the latest days of her life, were spent in thus doing good, not only in affording help and relief, but in seeking out cases for personal visitation and blessing. The applications to one with whom charity was a large constituent of her very being were very many, but we venture to say that no one in actual need ever appealed to her in vain. Blessed with wealth she put it to the divinest uses, and life’s enjoyment to her did not consist in what her riches could procure for herself, but what joy and gladness they could enable her to shower upon others. Her memory will live in the heart’s purest affections of the very many to whom her ministering

was as an angel of mercy, quite as much as in the esteem and love of her only immediate circle of friends.

Belonging to a remarkable race she betook of its varied endowments. Her father, Matthias Attwood, of Hawne, had much force of character ; her mother, Ann Adams, of Cakemore, founded the first Sunday School in Worcester-shire ; her brother Thomas helped not a little to carry the Reform Bill of 1832, and represented Birmingham in three Parliaments ; her brother Matthias sat for Whitehaven during 32 years ; her nephew Wolverley was the able representative of Greenwich ; her brother Benjamin was a most bountiful steward of a large fortune ; her brother Charles made important improvements in the manufacture of glass and steel. Born in 1792, she married in 1825 William Mathews—a man of no ordinary capability, and at one time Chairman of the Staffordshire Iron Trade—whom she survived 10 years. At the age of 90 years she preserved all the vigour of her strong intellect, all the warmth of her generous heart, and took a deep interest in the great intellectual and spiritual movements of the age.

At the funeral, which took place on Saturday last, at the Cemetery were present—her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. St. John Mathews ; her great nephews, Mr. Reginald Attwood and Mr. Thomas Carless Attwood ; Mrs. Attwood (The Boynes) ; Mr. Moore (Oakwood, Beckenham) ; Dr. Garth Wilkinson ; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mathews ; the Misses Kirshaw (Malvern) ; Mr. Thomas H. Gill (Lee, London) ; Dr. West ; and Miss MacAskill. In the absence of the Rev. F. Haden Cope, the Vicar of Malvern performed the funeral ceremony.”

#### THE LATE MRS. MATHEWS, OF MALVERN.

From *The Birmingham Daily Post*, August 31, 1881.

“A correspondent, whose hand will doubtless be recognised by some of our readers, sends us the following notes :—



‘It may not be unmeet to render brief homage to the memory of this excellent lady, who has passed away in her 90th year—a lady long and variously connected with Birmingham, and in herself very admirable and remarkable. Born in 1792, Rachel Maria, the ninth child of Matthias Attwood, of Hawne, and Anne Adams, of Cakemore, was largely endowed with the vigour of intellect and warmth of heart conspicuous in others of her family. Sister of Thomas Attwood, she possessed in no scanty measure the enthusiasm and eloquence which made her brother a tribune of the people, and the hero of the Reform Bill of 1832. It is difficult to exaggerate the fulness, the greatness, and the tenderness of her nature. Her sympathy with the needy, the weak, the forlorn, the oppressed, and the bereaved, was deep, intense, and practical. Her beneficence was wide, manifold, and unwearied. She not only gave bountifully to the poor, but was ever devising plans for their improvement and benefit. Her benevolence embraced dumb creatures, in whose welfare she took a tender interest and at whose wrongs she felt lively indignation. Mrs. Mathews was no mere Lady Bountiful, no commonplace philanthropist. There was originality, subtilty, and inventiveness in her beneficence. The strength and vivacity of her intellect did not fall beneath the warmth and largeness of her affection. Born in 1792, a few months before the fall of the old French Monarchy, and dying in 1881, in the eleventh year of the third French Republic, she did not live apart from the great events of the time, but looked upon them with deep and lively interest. The chief intellectual and spiritual movements of the age had no small attraction for her powerful mind and her deeply Christian heart. She brought to their consideration and discussion an ardour and an eloquence most impressive. Her great colloquial powers were the servants of her unwearied benevolence, and were ever employed in commending some truth which filled her soul,

or some need which shared her pity. Her husband, Wm. Mathews, whom she married in 1825, was well known in this town and neighbourhood as a man of no mean ability, and as an earnest Liberal politician. She survived him 10 years, as she outlived her many brothers. Her great length of life was a blessing to herself and others, accompanied as it was throughout by unabated vigour of mind and warmth of heart, as well as by unwearied energy in well doing. She reached her 90th year without any decay of the intellect or of the affections.’”

#### DEATH OF MR. BENJAMIN ATTWOOD.

From *The Graphic*, 16th January, 1875.

“About three weeks since a sensational paragraph appeared in most of the daily papers announcing the death of ‘an old Mr. Attwood,’ who was declared to have been a bachelor and ‘the giver of all the anonymous £1,000 cheques.’ It was further stated that he had given away £350,000 in this way, £45,000 within the last year, that he had died intestate, leaving a fortune of more than a million sterling, and that a thousand pound note was found lying in his room, as if it had been waste paper. The truth of the matter, as we are informed by a connection of the family, is this. Mr. Benjamin Attwood was a brother of Mr. Thomas Attwood, who was well known 40 years ago as a leader of the Birmingham Political Union, and one of the first members for that Borough. He was not a bachelor, but a widower, and the fortune which he has left is believed to be much less than the above named sum, though its exact amount is not yet known. After making a competent fortune by his own industry, Mr. Attwood some time ago inherited enormous wealth from a nephew, the late Mr. Matthias Wolverley Attwood, M.P., and he determined to dispose of this accession to his income by giving it partly to his less prosperous kinsfolk and partly to charitable asso-



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ciations. He would often call at a hospital or other benevolent institution and leave £1,000, asking simply for an acknowledgment in *The Times*, and never allowing his name to be published. In this way he distributed a larger sum than that mentioned in the original rumour. It would be wrong to regard him, Mr. Attwood, as an eccentric man. His life was quiet, gentlemanlike, and unassuming, with no special peculiarities, and his only motive for secret almsgiving was the desire to do good in an unobtrusive manner. He was one of those truly charitable men who loved to do good without letting his left hand know what his right hand did, and he would probably have been better pleased had his secret been kept after his death, as it was during his life. 'But,' as properly observed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 'as his good deeds have been dragged out from the obscurity in which he himself sought to hide them, it is well that there should be some truer and worthier record of him than that which has been copied from one paper to another throughout the whole length and breadth of England.' At the time of his death he was a director of the Imperial Continental Gas Association, and was a member of several learned societies."

#### FUNERAL OF MR. BENJAMIN ATTWOOD.

Waltham, Dec. 5, 1874.

"The funeral of the late Benjamin Attwood, Esq., whose death at Pengelly House, Churchgate, Cheshunt, was chronicled in our last issue, took place in the Cheshunt cemetery, on the 27th ult., the mournful procession being formed at about noon of that day. The remains of the deceased, enclosed in a patent metallic coffin, supplied by Mr. James Bunch, builder and undertaker, of Cheshunt, were borne on a four-horse hearse with plumes of velvet, and were followed by six two-horse mourning coaches, containing: Mr. H. Attwood, Mr. Mathews (nephew) and Mrs.

Mathews, Mrs. Wakefield (niece) and Miss Wakefield, Mr. A. Attwood, Mr. R. Attwood, Mr. L. Attwood, Mr. Demain Saunders, Captain and Mrs. Waudby, Mr. Moore and sons, Dr. Evans, Mr. Freeman, Dr. Reynolds, and other friends numbering over thirty. Three private carriages followed, belonging to Mr. B. Attwood, Mr. Demain Saunders, and James Bentley, Esq. It was expected that the service would be conducted by the Rev. H. Demain, but he was unable to attend on account of indisposition. His place was therefore taken by the Rev. W. W. Kirby, the Vicar of the Parish, who met the procession at the cemetery gate.

The beautiful Anglican Burial Service was impressively read both in the Church and at the side of the sepulchre, by the Vicar of Cheshunt, and at its conclusion a large number of persons who had congregated to witness the interment, approached the 'narrow house,' and took a parting look at the coffin that enclosed the mortal remains of one who will be missed by a large circle of benevolent institutions, as well as by the poor of this neighbourhood.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by the undertaker to the entire satisfaction of the relatives of the deceased.

At the conclusion of his sermon on Sunday morning, the Vicar said, referring to the death of Mr. Attwood—'One word more; What is the lesson we read from the vacant gaps made in this very congregation? Is it not, while we have life let us do good to all men? One who did much for the poor and destitute and suffering—one who gave largely when he felt deeply—whose left hand knew not what his right hand did—has been taken from us. Only two Sundays since he was earnestly listening to the words of the preacher when speaking of the removal of a patient, but suffering Christian (Mrs. Knowles); and, my brethren, the lesson is to you and to me—'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might'—do it, for

time is short and the opportunity uncertain—do it, because you love Christ and look for His appearing.’

We regret to announce that Mrs. Wakefield, the niece of J. B. Attwood, Esq., was attacked with congestion of the lungs—the disease that carried off Mr. Attwood—on Saturday, 28th of last month, and died in Pengelly House on Monday last. She was buried in the same grave as Mr. Attwood on Friday afternoon last.”

In Chancery—“Attwood *v.* Moore. Capital furniture, library of valuable books, original oil paintings, choice old engravings, porcelain, old English china, table and bed linen, plate, carriages, horses, harness, cows, poultry, greenhouse plants, and effects, the property of the late Benjamin Attwood, Esq.”

#### DEATH OF MR. CHARLES ATTWOOD.

From *The Newcastle Chronicle*, March 1, 1875.

“As you recorded last week at some length, two remarkable men passed away from amongst us. They were each characteristic of schools which have nearly disappeared. I am old enough to remember, as a boy, Charles Attwood as a political agitator. He was then a prominent man in public life, and a tribune of the people. An over-refined intellect took him subsequently into political speculations which unfitted him for the more robust labours of political life, and he has been with many old reformers for a number of years in this particular, but a memory. It is not my place to go into Foreign Affairs or Currency Questions, but, as we have seen, if a man goes into every speculation in those particulars, he will hardly march with the rank and file of ordinary political agitators. I, with all North Countrymen who know anything about Charles Attwood, most fully recognise his transcendent ability in very many particulars. But much inferior men to him have effected enormous results in what may be called the Condi-

tion of England Question, by adhering pretty steadily to the ordinary lines of political agitation. The late Mr. Charles Attwood must have died an enormously wealthy man. Among 'things not generally known,' I may mention the fact that only a few weeks before his death he inherited from his brother Benjamin—the anonymous £1,000 donor—property and personality to the value of over a million sterling. But in addition to this vast wealth, Charles must have accumulated extensive riches as the managing and senior partner in the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, a concern known to have been one of the most prosperous in the North for a number of years past. A reliable authority informs me that Charles was almost the last of his name and race. He was the last survivor of seven brothers, none of whom have left any issue that can inherit his wealth. Thomas Attwood, of Birmingham Political Union notoriety, had several daughters, the last survivor of whom died only a few weeks ago. Benjamin was never married, and his wealth, in the absence of any will, came naturally to Charles as the next of kin; while Charles himself has never had any children. The great bulk of his wealth will, it is believed, have been left by will to his widow, who is now in the 76th year of her age; and the nearest relations after her are well known ironmasters in Staffordshire of the name of Mathews. There is a mournful interest in recording the fact that his late brother Benjamin had been down at Wolsingham spending a few weeks with Charles in the autumn of last year, and they had arranged for another meeting in the spring to consult together about some financial projects. Benjamin caught a cold in London, and died immediately after his visit to Wolsingham, and now the only surviving brother, after a three weeks' inheritance of the distinction of being a millionaire, has been called to his account. Mr. Joseph Love, the other North Country worthy, who died last



week, achieved a very high position in connection with our industrial operations, and in acquiring enormous wealth. Mr. Love, I believe, like Mr. Charles Attwood, commenced his public life as an agitator, for he was an active man in his class during the great agitation amongst the miners in 1832. He, however, had keen trade instincts, and a wonderful sagacity in comprehending what was coming. He resembled the late Mr. Joseph Pease in that respect.

I am credibly informed that an examination of the books of the late Mr. Benjamin Attwood shows that he has given away anonymously £1,000 cheques to the value of £475,000, so that the £350,000 which he was said to have distributed in this way was considerably under the mark. From the same source I learn that Mr. Attwood gave away to his poor relations and dependents no less a sum than £400,000. It was one of his greatest pleasures to hunt up all who could claim any sort of relationship, even to the remotest degree, and make them comfortable for life. It has been said that the deceased gentleman made his money in the glass trade. This, however, is also a mistake. A great deal of his wealth was inherited; and he acquired a great deal more from his connection with the General Steam Navigation Company—of which he was one of the founders—the Imperial Continental Gas Company, and other prosperous concerns.”

#### FUNERAL OF MR. CHARLES ATTWOOD.

From *The Durham Chronicle*, Friday, March 5, 1875.

“The remains of the late Mr. Charles Attwood, of Wolsingham, were interred in the family vault, Wolsingham, on Wednesday. Although it was thought desirable, and known to be in accordance with the last wishes of the deceased, that the funeral should be, as far as possible, of a private character, a large number of people joined in the funeral procession, which left the deceased gentleman’s resi-

dence, Holywood House, about half-a-mile distant from the Church, at half-past eleven o'clock in the following order:—  
Carriage containing Rev. G. P. Wilkinson (who officiated),  
Rev. E. Brownrigg, and Rev. C. Duberley.

The late Mr. Attwood's private carriage.

The Hearse.

First mourning coach.—Mr. B. St. John Mathews, Dudley, nephew of the deceased; Mr. S. W. Ware, another nephew; Mr. John Moore and Mr. Edward Moore, of Sunderland.

Second mourning coach.—Mr. John Rogerson, Croxdale Hall; Mr. T. H. Bates; Mr. J. P. Dolphin; Mr. H. Barras; and Mr. George McPherson.

Third mourning coach, containing the pall bearers.—Mr. W. Johnson, Manager, Tudhoe Colliery; Mr. T. Allison, Guisborough; Mr. T. Crawhall, Stanhope; Mr. D. Thomson, Manager, Tow Law; Mr. W. Shaw, Manager of Stanner's Close Steel Works, Wolsingham; Mr. V. Hodgson, Westgate, Weardale.

Fourth mourning coach.—Mr. W. Elliott; Mr. J. H. Wraith; Dr. Canney; Dr. Hood.

Fifth mourning coach.—Mr. W. Hutchinson; Mr. J. Crone; Mr. W. H. Franklin; Mr. R. Morrell; Mr. C. Kitchen.

Sixth mourning coach.—The female servants of deceased. The private carriages of Mr. J. Rogerson, of Croxdale Hall, Durham; the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson, Harperley Park; Mr. Cuthbert Bainbridge, Wolsingham; Mr. T. H. Bates, Wolsingham; Mr. H. S. Stobart, Whitton Tower.

The workmen from Stanner's Close Steel Works and inhabitants of Wolsingham.

Every outward sign of respect was paid to the deceased. Work was entirely suspended in the village. The Stanner's Close Steel Works were idle and smokeless. Along the line of route nearly every window blind was drawn down, and memories of the deceased were on the



CHARLES ATTWOOD.



lips of every villager. A heavy and blinding shower of snow commenced to fall just as the procession reached the churchyard, but it was only of short duration. A large and devout congregation filled the handsome little Church while the Rev. G. P. Wilkinson, of Harperley, assisted by the Rev. C. Duberley and the Rev. E. Brownrigg, of Wolsingham, recited the Funeral Service. After the Service had finished, four old servants of the deceased took up the coffin and carried it to the grave, which is near to the boundary wall of the churchyard, and underneath an umbrageous chestnut tree. When the coffin had been deposited in its last resting-place, two old female servants of the family strewed it with exotics and everlasting flowers. The crowd, which waited patiently and bareheaded in the constant pour of snow and sleet till the Service was over, took a last look at the plain black covered coffin, which bore the simple inscription :—

CHARLES ATTWOOD,  
Died February 24th, 1875,  
Aged 84 years.

Most of the property left by the deceased, which was recently swelled by the addition of a million sterling from the late Mr. Benjamin Attwood, will go to the widow, who is 76 years of age. The Messrs. Shields, of this City, were the undertakers, and very ably managed the details."

#### WORTHIES OF THE PARISH OF WHICKHAM.

CHARLES ATTWOOD.

From *The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, August, 1899.

"Few people of to-day remember the stirring political events of 1831-32. One of the best known men connected with the Reform Movement on Tyneside was Charles Attwood, who was regarded as the tribune of the people of the North. Charles Attwood was not a native of Whick-

ham, but he lived so long in the village and took so keen an interest in the social life of the parish, that I forbear excluding him from our list of worthies. He was born in a village in Shropshire, on May 24th, 1791. His father was an ironmaster in that county, and had evidently given his son a splendid literary and commercial education.

Charles Attwood came, when a young man, to Gateshead, and was connected with the soap and glass industries carried on in that town. Neither as a glass or soap manufacturer was he successful. It was while he managed his glass works in the year 1827, that Charles Attwood came to Whickham Park. While he lived at Whickham, he was a keen sportsman and breeder of race horses. He obtained a number of Arabian horses, and hoped by crossing them with English race horses to obtain a breed superior to the English. His horses were trained by Charles Peck, at the training establishment of Lord Durham, on Waldrige Fell. But he was as unsuccessful as a breeder of horses, as he was as a glassmaker. Not one of his horses ever won a race, and only a few secured second places. An amusing incident in connection with one of his horses occurred while it was crossing the Tyne in a boat to the races on the King's Meadows. Charles Attwood had presented the horse to Peter Nellist, the schoolmaster at Whickham. Peter had entered the horse for a race, and was taking it to the course to start, when it jumped out of the boat into the river, taking its rider along with it for several hundred yards; before the horse could be landed the race was over.

Mr. Attwood took a deep interest in the old Mechanics Institute in Whickham. He delivered several lectures in the Village School, in aid of the Institute, one of which on 'Robert Burns,' being greatly admired by the workmen of the neighbourhood. But it was Charles Attwood's efforts on Tyneside to obtain political reform that made him famous. He was a member of both the Birmingham and

the North of England Political Unions. He exercised a potent influence over the workmen of Whickham, Swalwell, and Winlaton. These men were known as 'Crowley's Crew,' and they acted as bodyguard to Attwood at the political meetings which he attended in the North.

On Friday, October 7th, 1831, the House of Lords threw out the Reform Bill, and on Monday, in the following week, the friends of the Northern Union assembled on the Town Moor, 'to take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in consequence of the House of Lords having rejected the Reform Bill.' The friends of Reform attended in multitudes, accompanied with bands of music and flying banners. When Mr. and Mrs. Attwood came to the end of the carriage drive at Whickham Park on the day of the meeting, they were met by the workmen of Whickham and Swalwell, who took the horses out of the carriage and drew the sturdy reformer to the meeting on the Moor, hundreds of staunch adherents cheering him on the route. One of the men who helped to draw the carriage on that occasion is still living at Whickham, having reached the ripe age of 90 years.

At the end of October, another County demonstration was held at Durham, at which Mr. Charles John Clavering, of Axwell Park, presided. Again the workmen of the neighbourhood marched with Charles Attwood to the meeting. It was rumoured that the workmen of the Marquis of Londonderry would attend, and by noisy interruption disturb the proceedings. In order to counteract this, 'Crowley's Crew,' with John English (Lang Jack) as their leader, armed with oak saplings—better known as 'peel grains'—marched to the meeting during the grey of the morning, and surrounded the platform. True enough, the brawlers began to show their disapproval of the words of the speakers. Attwood shouted for 'Crowley's Crew,' and the men responded by using their 'peel grains' so

effectively that the pitmen were driven from the field, and the meeting proceeded without further interruption. Attwood's guards were afterwards supplied with bread and cheese, and beef and beer ; after they had refreshed themselves, they returned with Attwood to Whickham.

On May 15, 1832, the famous meeting at the Spital was held, when Charles Larkin delivered an eloquent and important speech, in which he warned William IV. to recollect the fate of Louis XVI., and Queen Adelaide that of Marie Antoinette. Few speeches delivered in this country produced so great a sensation. Charles Attwood, in a few words, rebuked the physical force language indulged in by his friend Larkin, but the sympathies of the multitude were evidently with Larkin. At the Parliamentary Elections which followed these memorable meetings, Charles Attwood was a Candidate for Newcastle ; but the close of the poll showed that Sir M. W. Ridley had received 2,105 votes ; Mr. Hodgson 1,678 votes ; and Mr. Attwood 1,092 votes. The friends of Attwood, and especially the workmen in the neighbourhood of Whickham, were bitterly disappointed at the result of the election. Public feeling ran high. The Methodists refused to vote for Attwood, and, after the election, they published and distributed a pamphlet assigning their reasons for either abstaining from voting or for voting for his opponents. The Radicals of Whickham and Swalwell collected all the pamphlets they could find, and burnt them near the chapel at Swalwell as the Methodists went to worship on the Sunday.

After his defeat at the Newcastle election, Attwood did not appear so frequently at public meetings, but gave his attention to the breeding of horses at Whickham. Fortune at last smiled on him. He devoted his attention to the iron trade, obtained a lease of the ironstone in the manor of Stanhope and Wolsingham, and became manager to the





HOLLYWOOD HOUSE, WOLSINGHAM.



Weardale Iron and Coal Company. In 1835 he removed from Whickham to Wolsingham. Under his direction the ironworks of Tow Law, Tudhoe, and Stanhope were erected. Prosperity attended all his labours, and he became a wealthy man. Kind hearted and generous, he was highly esteemed by his workmen. He died at Wolsingham on February 25, 1875.

WILLIAM BOURN, Whickham."

#### AN IMPORTANT PATENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

"The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday, heard a petition in the matter of Letters Patent granted to Charles Attwood, of Tow Law Iron Works, in the County of Durham, ironmaster, for the invention of 'Improvements in the production or manufacture of steel and iron of a steely quality.'

Mr. Aston, Q.C., and Mr. W. N. Lawson, instructed by Mr. J. Henry Johnson, appeared on behalf of the petitioner, and Mr. Bowen and Mr. Dicey watched the proceedings on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Aston, Q.C., in opening the case, referred at some length to the petition, which stated that Mr. Charles Attwood had died recently, and had been succeeded in the rights of the patent by Mr. John Rogerson, of Croxdale Hall, near Durham, and Mr. William Godden and Mr. James Wilson Holme, of London, his executors. Mr. Attwood previously to the grant of the Letters Patent, after considerable personal application and cost, invented certain improvements in the manufacture of steel, and on the 15th May, 1862, Mr. Attwood was granted the privilege and authority of using the invention within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man for a term of 14 years. Mr. Attwood also obtained Letters Patent for the same invention in the United States of America, dated 15th May, 1872; in the Empire of France, dated 15th No-

vember, 1862 ; in the Empire of Belgium, dated 21st November, 1862 ; and in the Kingdom of Sweden, dated 4th March, 1863. The Letters Patent in France and Sweden had expired or had been abandoned, while those in Belgium and America were still in force. Before the invention of Mr. Attwood, steel was made by a process known as the cementation process, that is to say, bars and malleable iron were embedded in charcoal, and submitted to a high temperature in a closed chamber for a lengthened period, until the malleable iron had absorbed a sufficient quantity of carbon to convert it into what was commonly known as steel. The invention by Mr. Attwood differed from the cementation process, in that instead of requiring a costly process, and one of considerable duration, steel of any desired quality could be produced in a few hours by one operation, thereby effecting not only great economy of time, but an enormous saving of expense, and by such improved process steel could be obtained from the furnace in large quantities, and so as to produce an ingot or casting of any desired size, which could not be obtained by the former process. Previously to 1862 Mr. Attwood was an iron-master, and carried on the manufacture of iron at Tow Law and Tudhoe, near Durham. When he obtained the Letters Patent he erected works at Tow Law at considerable expense and great personal trouble, but they resulted in no profit, and were afterwards dismantled in 1863. In the following year Mr. Attwood erected new works at Wolsingham, and laid down plant for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture. From that year until 1872 he sold a considerable amount of steel manufactured by his process, but in consequence of the great expense which had been incurred in developing the invention, the result was a considerable loss. In 1872, however, the result had been more favourable, and from that time until the present the business had resulted in a profit each year. Mr. Attwood died on

the 24th of February, 1875, leaving a will by which the Trustees were requested to carry on his steel works at Wolsingham, and to extend and develop the same, and to invest in the works any further part of the estate at their discretion. It was alleged that Mr. Attwood, instead of receiving remuneration for his expense and labour, had sustained considerable loss by the invention, and at the present time, when the patent was about to expire, it was only beginning to reap a fair reward and reimbursement commensurate with the great public value and importance of the invention.

William Baker, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, London, and of the Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory, Sheffield, was called to give evidence on behalf of the petitioner. He stated that whereas it formerly took three weeks or a month to manufacture any quantity of steel, it at present only occupied a certain number of hours. By the old process one ton of coal was required for puddling the iron, and three tons of coke, which was equal to six tons of coal, for the conversion into steel, whereas by Attwood's invention only one process was equal for the whole conversion from iron into steel, and was effected by a consumption of only 13 cwt. of coal. Attwood's process was a much more simple operation, and was of such a nature that the metal could be watched during the various stages. It was a process which besides being effective, was safe and compared favourably with the Bessemer process, in which there was great loss.

Mr. Montague Smith asked how it was that Mr. Bessemer had made so much profit that he had not thought himself justified in asking for a prolongation.

Mr. Aston reminded their lordships that Mr. Bessemer's non-appearance might be accounted for by the fact that he had taken out a series of patents.

The witness stated also that although Mr. Bessemer took out his first patent in 1855, he made no way at all until 1864, and then only after considerable outlay and expense. The great value and feature in the invention was in the quality of the materials selected, and the manner in which they were used.

John Rogerson, one of the executors of Mr. Attwood's will, stated that 500 tons of steel rails had been supplied from Mr. Attwood's works to the railway companies during the working of the patent. At one time, several tons of rails, as specimens, were presented to the North Western, Great Western, London, Chatham and Dover, North London, and North Eastern Companies, but no orders had since been received from them, with the exception of the latter Company, in whose district the works were situated. Thirty tons of shot were made for Her Majesty's service on one occasion, but the Palliser chilled shot came on the scene, and stopped future orders. A depression in the trade had occurred, which caused a diminution in supply to customers between the years 1874 and 1875; but the demands of trade had since and were at present increasing, and he believed the steel trade would in future show a greater demand. The great advantage of Attwood's steel over Bessemer's steel was its uniformity, the engineers being able to depend upon its quality. At the present the only steel rails laid down were made by Bessemer's and Attwood's processes. The trustees would be glad to grant licenses."

"In the Privy Council.—In the matter of the Petition of John Rogerson, William Godden, and James Wilson Holme, for a Prolongation of the term of the Letters Patent granted to Charles Attwood for the invention of 'Improvements in the production or manufacture of Steel and Iron of a Steely quality,' bearing date the 15th day of May, 1862, Notice is hereby given that their Lordships, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have appointed

Friday, the 12th day of May, 1876, at half-past ten o'clock a.m., for hearing the matter of the above Petition.

J. HENRY JOHNSON, 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
Solicitor for the Petitioners."

"Sir Henry Keating delivered judgment on behalf of their Lordships, stating that they considered the invention was of a meritorious nature, that owing to the peculiar character of the trade the patentee and his representatives had not been reimbursed for the great expenditure of time and money which had been necessary, and that if a further extension was granted to the executors the invention would be further known in the trade. Their Lordships would therefore recommend to Her Majesty a further extension of five years."

#### BIRMINGHAM REMINISCENCES.—Second Series.

MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD, M.P.

From the *Birmingham Daily Mail*, December 17th, 1879.

"During the agitation for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, the foremost place in Liberal politics, which had been won by Birmingham in the struggle for Parliamentary Reform, was conceded to Manchester. Led by Cobden and Bright, the great Lancashire City obtained for commerce a victory as great as Birmingham had secured when she led the attack upon rotten boroughs and territorial influence. In recent years Birmingham has again taken her place in the van of Liberalism, and secured the right to strike the keynote of political action. She is once more looked up to as leader, and is followed willingly by the Liberals in all parts of the Kingdom. The sons and successors of the men who battled 50 years ago are the recognised foremost in the onward march of freedom now. They have greater political power and influence than the men of any other town or city in the Kingdom. What Birmingham men *think* and

*feel*, their able representatives *say*. Their Senior Member speaks with the weight, the authority, and the power which are his by right of marvellous abilities and high character; their Junior Member, with scarcely inferior eloquence, speaks with the freshness and impulsiveness which belong to a more youthful mind, yet with a maturity of wisdom, a grasp of intellect, a mastery of detail, and a wonderful capacity of elucidation which place him among the foremost of the rising statesmen of his day.

Amongst those who fought the good fight 50 years ago, Thomas Attwood, a Birmingham man, was the head and chief. To the generation that has arisen since the Reform Bill was won, Thomas Attwood is but a *name*—a name, significant, indeed, of high power and prowess, but still a *name* only. Who he was, what he was, and what he did, I shall endeavour in the course of this paper to show. What he was *like*, the statue which adorns Birmingham's principal street can tell; but in that statue there is a sad error in one important particular. The tailor, who made the clothes Mr. Attwood is represented as wearing, told me, within this present month of December, that the 'sculptor has made a great mistake; he has represented Mr. Attwood attired in a double-breasted waistcoat; but would you believe it, sir? he has buttoned the waistcoat on the wrong side!'

Thomas Attwood was the son of Matthias Attwood, Esq., of Hawn House, in the County of Salop. He was born October 6th, 1783. He received his preliminary education in the neighbourhood of his father's residence, and completed his scholastic career at the Grammar School of Wolverhampton. Soon after attaining his majority he became a partner in Messrs. Spooner's Bank, which thereafter became known as 'Spooner and Attwood's.' He at the same time became a resident in the town with which his name was afterwards to become so indissolubly connected.





THOMAS ATTWOOD.



On Monday, May 12th, 1806, he, being then not quite 23 years of age, married, at Harborne Church, the daughter of Mr. Carless, a wealthy resident of that village; the lady's brother, who was Rector of Woolstanton, Staffordshire, being the officiating clergyman. The young couple took up their residence at the Larches, Sparkbrook, but soon afterwards removed to No. 11 in the Crescent, the house so long occupied afterwards by Mr. George R. Collis. The Crescent at that time was not the woe-be-gone place it has since become. It was planned on the model of the famous Crescent at Bath, but the plan was never fully carried out. It then was completely outside the town; indeed, I have frequently heard the late Mr. Thomas Upfill, who had bought a house there for his own occupation, say that his wife objected to go there to live, because it was *so far in the country!*

After some twelve or fourteen years Mr. Attwood removed to 'The Grove,' a pleasant residence on the southern slope of the hill upon which stands the picturesque Church of Harborne, and here he continued to reside during the remaining period of his political activity. The house, within the last three or four years, has been almost entirely pulled down and rebuilt, and is now the residence of Mr. Alderman Kenrick. The dining room of Mr. Attwood's day, a spacious apartment, beneath whose sky-lighted roof many a Council of War has been held, and whose walls have echoed the voices of Burdett, Cartwright, Hume, Cobbett, Hunt, and other reforming pioneers, is now a billiard-room, and is almost the only remaining portion of the house as it existed in Mr. Attwood's days.

The older inhabitants of Harborne still speak of 'The Attwood's' as the best people that ever lived in the village. Their old coachman, William Newey, is never tired of telling of their many acts of kindness to their poorer neighbours. Mrs. Attwood was the 'good angel' of the

place—the Lady Bountiful. Every day, winter and summer, at the hour when her children and servants dined, came troops of messengers to the hospitable doors of The Grove, and none went away without carrying to their sick or aged friends dishes—designed and manufactured purposely, with three compartments to each—filled with best cuts of the meat, ample supplies of vegetables, and huge slices of delicious pudding, all carefully covered with clean napkins, and tied in flannel to keep it hot. The coachman tells how he has often seen a joint prepared for Mrs. Attwood's children, stripped almost to the bone to supply the wants of the poor and the needy outside.

Mr. Attwood seems to have been an especial favourite in the village. The old women of the place still speak enthusiastically of his handsome face and noble figure, and of his cordial, courteous, and friendly manner. One old lady actually boasts of having been kissed by him. 'It was *heaving day*, you see, sir, and me and three or fower moor thought we'd *heave* him as he was a-walking to town. So we stood round a corner, and when he come up we all got round him and was a-going to *heave* him, but he said, " " "No, my good women, don't *heave* me, but take this half sovereign and get yourselves a good cup o' tea with it, " " " and then he kissed us all round. I'm the only one left now, sir, of all the lot as was there.'

Mr. Attwood's public career commenced in the year 1811, when, although only 28 years of age, he was elected High Bailiff, a position somewhat analogous to that of Mayor in the present day. In that capacity he appears to have won the respect and esteem of all classes of his fellow citizens. In the following year he distinguished himself by his exertions to obtain the Repeal of the 'Orders in Council,' which had suspended British trade with the United States. In that year he headed a deputation of merchants and manufacturers, who went to London to urge their views

upon the House of Commons. Mr. Attwood was examined by a Committee of the House, and in the course of his examination, which extended over several days, he so clearly and forcibly demonstrated the impolicy of the measures as to be mainly instrumental in obtaining their repeal. His efforts, however, although successful, were too late to prevent a collision ; the declaration of war and the notice that the obnoxious orders were withdrawn crossing each other in mid-ocean. So highly were his exertions in this cause appreciated in Birmingham, that a meeting was held in June, 1812, at which it was resolved, 'That a subscription be entered into to defray the expense of a piece of plate to be presented to him as an expression of gratitude.' The subscriptions were limited to sixpence each, and resulted in the collection of £300. Mr. Samuel Lines was entrusted with the task of designing a massive silver cup, a task which he satisfactorily accomplished. A fresh difficulty, however, occurred. At that time there was no modeller in the town capable of carrying out the design. Mr. Lines himself, although no modeller, undertook and successfully completed the task, and the cup, a superb work of art, was presented to Mr. Attwood at Beardsworth's Repository, amid the plaudits of thousands of those who, by Mr. Attwood's means, had been relieved of the incubus that had well-nigh crushed the life out of them.

He was not long idle. His next work was to endeavour to prevent the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company, one of the most iniquitous monopolies that ever disgraced English policy. He was not successful in his efforts, but the new Charter was deprived of many of the objectionable features of its predecessor. I have before me as I write, a report of a speech he made on this subject, January 8th, 1813, at the Royal Hotel, in Temple Row. His speech was a masterpiece of reasoning, clear and convincing in style, and crushing in its denunciations. A

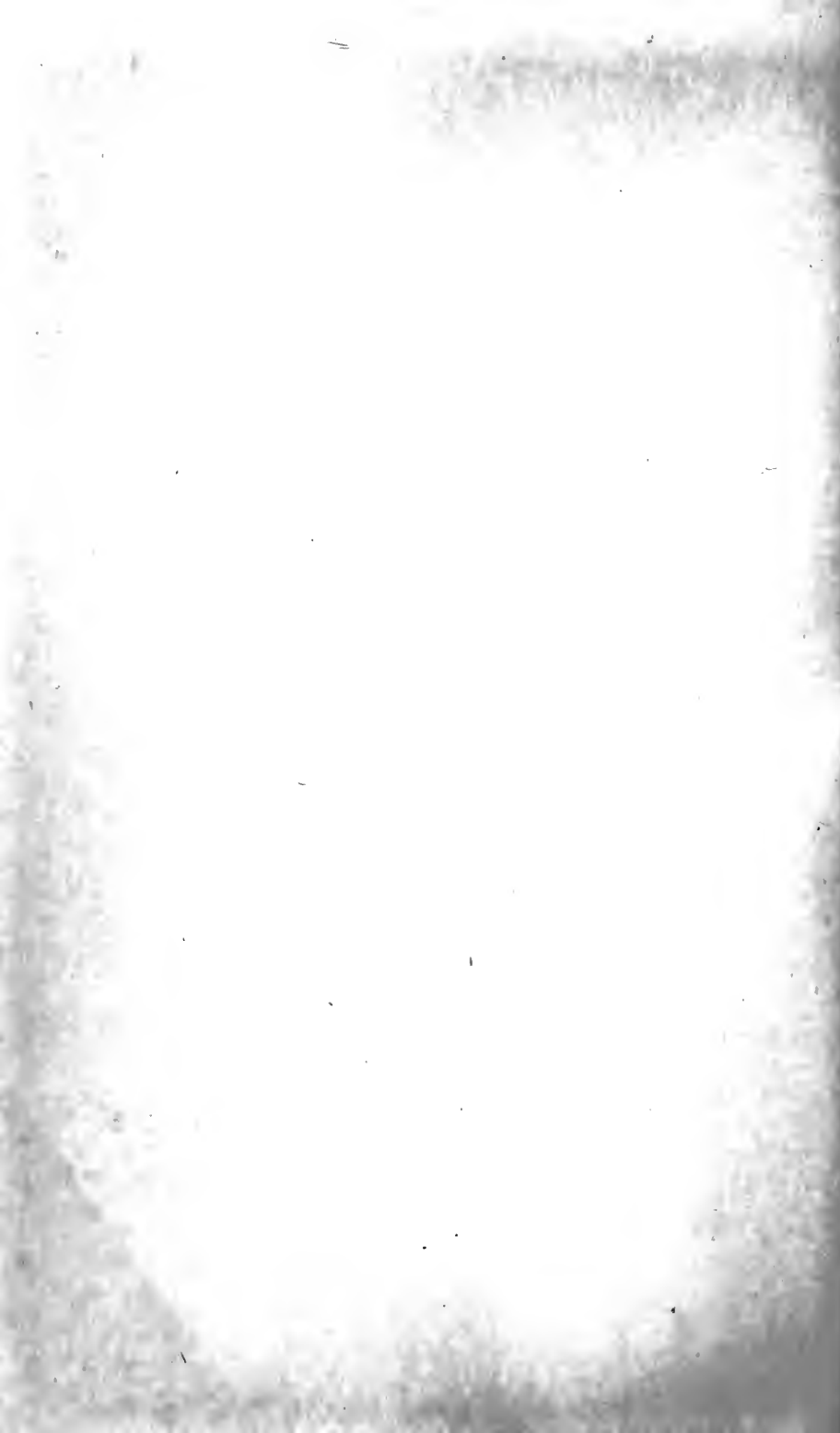
short extract will show that, young as he then was, he was a formidable antagonist :—‘ But some of these gentlemen tell us, Mr. High Bailiff, that their monopoly was granted by Queen Elizabeth *in perpetuity*. Sir, there is no power in England that can grant a monopoly *in perpetuity*. The power that creates can always destroy. Let it *be* a monopoly in perpetuity ; let their Charter be as immeasurable as their own desires ; let it occupy three-fifths of time as well as of space, yet shall the British Parliament destroy it. But, Sir, Queen Elizabeth had no more right to grant their monopoly than I have. She *sold* them their monopoly and a hundred other most infamous monopolies, which, if they had not been destroyed by Parliament, would have destroyed their country, or, as Mr. Hume most justly expresses it, would have rendered England a desert.’

In 1815 Mr. Attwood commenced writing on the subject of the Currency, addressing two remarkable letters to the then Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool. In these letters he proved himself to be a thorough master of this most intricate subject. For five and twenty years afterwards, he published something annually upon this topic. He opposed with great zeal and ability the passing of the Measure of 1819 called Peel’s Bill, and foretold the disasters which followed in 1825-6. In the furtherance of his opinions on this question, he sought and obtained conferences with the members of successive Administrations, but his views were never adopted in practice.

It was a consequence of his failure to persuade the Governments of the time to adopt his theories on the Currency Question, that his mind became directed to the necessity of a thorough reform of Parliament, and with a view to the attainment of this object he suggested a ‘ Political Union between the Lower and Middle Classes of the People.’ It was at a meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, held 25th January, 1830, that Mr. Attwood gave a detailed state-



PENGELLY HOUSE.





ment of the views and objects of the proposed Institution, and before the meeting broke up the famous 'Political Union' was an accomplished fact.

Having only a few months ago described very fully in these columns 'The Struggle for Reform in 1832,' it is not necessary for me to go over that ground again at any length. It will suffice to say that in 1831, Earl Grey being Premier, the Ministers brought in a Bill for Reforming the House of Commons, the second reading of which was passed by a majority of one. Seeing how hopeless it was to attempt to carry a large and comprehensive measure with parties so equally balanced, Earl Grey dissolved Parliament and appealed to the people. More than 100 of those who had opposed the Bill lost their seats, and the new House gave the Ministry a position of enormous strength. A fresh Bill was adopted in the Commons by a majority of 136, but the House of Lords threw it out.

The whole country was roused. Riots at Nottingham, Bristol, and other places caused great destruction of property. Attwood, at the head of 150,000 followers on Newhall Hill, counselled 'Peace, Law, and Order.' The people adopted his advice. Another Bill was brought in and carried through the Commons by a majority of 162, the votes in its favour being two to one. The Lords again defeated the Measure, and Lord Grey resigned. The King sent for the Duke of Wellington, but he could find no one rash enough to join him. The King was compelled to recall Grey. Meanwhile Birmingham was awake! Such an assemblage, as had never before crowded the heights of Newhall Hill, met; met sorrowfully, but determinedly. Attwood was equal to the occasion. He went to London, and in a few days the Tory party succumbed, hid itself, and allowed the Bill to pass without further opposition. It was universally allowed that to Attwood alone was the merit due of having saved the country from the throes of a

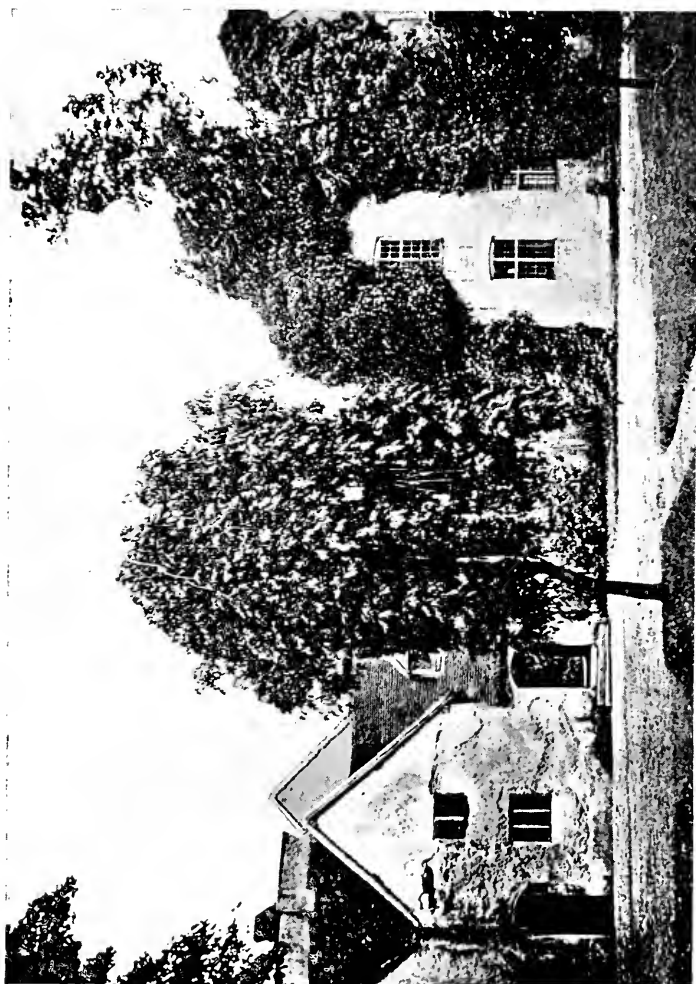
revolution. The Corporation of London at a magnificent reception voted him the freedom of that city, and he was hailed as the 'saviour of his country.'

The day he returned to Birmingham after the victory was secured was one which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. From Small Heath to New Street the roadway was lined, the house-tops covered, and the windows crowded with human beings amounting to scores, if not hundreds of thousands, all jubilant, and all desirous of welcoming home the great and peaceful victor. The scene was fully described in the article formerly alluded to, and I will only now add one touching incident, which shall be told in the words of an eye-witness. Speaking of the progress of the procession, he says :—

'The greatest pressure was at the corner of High Street and New Street. So great, indeed, was this pressure that the pole of the carriage in which Mr. Attwood was riding was broken, the harness torn in pieces, and the carriage itself almost demolished. The horses were obliged to be removed, and the people actually *carried* the vehicle towards the Hen and Chickens. As it passed the Bank Mr. Attwood reverently uncovered, and bowed to an aged couple who were seen at an upper window of that establishment. When it became known that these venerable persons were the parents of Mr. Attwood, who had come from Shropshire to witness the reception given to their distinguished son, every head was uncovered in an instant, and such a shout was raised as moved the aged couple to tears, compelling them to retire. It was a most affecting scene.'

It is well known that Mr. Attwood was returned to Parliament as one of the first representatives of Birmingham. He remained Member for the town for about seven years. His greatest admirers, however, must admit that his Parliamentary career was comparatively a failure. The great popular leader did not make a good legislator. The man's





HAWNE HOUSE.

life-work was done before he entered the House of Commons, and he made no 'headway' there. He was quite conscious of it himself, and wished to resign after about two years' experience of the House of Commons. In a speech delivered at Beardsworth, September 15th, 1834, he tacitly admitted his failure, and mentioned his wish to retire in the following terms:—'When I entered Parliament I expected to meet bands of patriots animated with the same interests as the people; feeling for their wrongs and oppressions, and determined to redress and relieve them. I almost regretted that I had had a hand in the Reform when I saw troops of sychophants and timeservers, who seemed only anxious to regard their own selfish interests, and to destroy the very system of Liberty and Reform from which they themselves had drawn their existence. These, gentlemen, you may well believe, were not very partial to me. They looked upon me as one cow looks upon another cow's calf, as a stranger out of my place—a mere Birmingham tradesman, very disagreeable in their eyes. You must not be surprised that I received this treatment. The House of Commons is divided into two great parties—Whig and Tory. To the first I had been mainly instrumental in assisting to do a favour too great for proud men ever to forgive; to the latter I had been mainly instrumental in doing an injury which *interested* men never could forgive. I was obnoxious to them as a tradesman; I was obnoxious to them as a forward leader in political matters; and I was obnoxious to both parties, above all things, as having for 20 years denounced and exposed the frightful errors and crimes which they were committing. . . . You all know that I entered Parliament with reluctance. I thought it my duty to obey your orders, and I have done so. For two years I have incessantly dinned the truth into the ears of the House of Commons, and I now think that I should do wrong if I did not inform you that I entertain serious thoughts of re-

signing the situation which I hold. . . . I hope you will find a more efficient representative than I have been. I shall retire from your service with uncontaminated hands, and I shall carry with me to the grave the gratifying reflection that I have done everything in my power to assist in the great work of restoring liberty, prosperity, and glory to my country.'

He continued, however, to represent the town, some five years after this, wearying the House by perpetually forcing upon the unwilling ears of its Members his peculiar views upon the Currency Question. His last prominent act in the House was the presentation in June, 1839, of the monster Chartist Petition, containing a million and a quarter of signatures. In December of that year he resigned and retired altogether into private life.

Shortly before the resignation of his seat in Parliament he had removed with his family to Jersey. While living there he lost his excellent wife. She was buried in the island. Returning to England he married a Miss Grice, of Handsworth Hall, and resided for some years at a large house in the Heathfield Road, Handsworth. From there he removed to the neighbourhood of Coventry, but his health failing, he again, for the benefit of the hydropathic treatment, removed to Malvern, where, on the 6th of March, 1856, he died, being 72 years of age. He was buried in the pleasant churchyard of Hanley, near Upton-on-Severn, of which parish his relative, the Rev. Mr. Grice—now Incumbent of Miss Ryland's Church, at Barford—was the Rector. A plain altar tomb of red Aberdeen granite covers his remains, the only inscription upon which records in old English characters his name and the dates of his birth and death. The second Mrs. Attwood, I believe, is still residing in the neighbourhood of her husband's tomb. His old and faithful personal attendant, William Henry Cutler, who was with him during the busiest part of his career, is now



Birmingham Catston Nov 1834

Edward Attwood Esq

Southwicks

Edmund  
Mr Sunderland

AUTOGRAPH OF THOMAS ATTWOOD.



the landlord of the Sportsman Tavern, in Tindal Street, Ladywood, and he possesses a relic of his honoured master of which he is very proud. It is the old-fashioned easy chair which formerly stood in Mr. Attwood's dining room, the cosy seat in which the late agitator was wont to take his ease after the exhausting labours of a day of Reform agitation.  
S. D. R."

INSCRIPTION ON TOMB, ST. CLEMENT'S, JERSEY.

December 13th, 1863.

ELIZABETH,

The Beloved Wife of Thomas Attwood, of Birmingham,  
Died in this Parish,

Sunday morning, 26th April, 1848,

Aged 55.

Also the above named

THOMAS ATTWOOD,

First M.P. for the Borough of Birmingham,

Died at Great Malvern, 6th March, 1856,

Aged 72 ;

Was buried at Hanley Castle, Worcester.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FROM LAFAYETTE TO

MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD.

"La Grange,

14th July, 1833.

Permit me, my dear Sir, to present to you Theophile Zakrewski, who has been formally introduced to me by one of his most respectable countrymen.

He is obliged to leave France, and I hope he will find some support on your side of the Channel.

Most truly and affectionately yours,

LAFAYETTE."

## STATUE OF THOMAS ATTWOOD ERECTED AT BIRMINGHAM.

Cornish's "Guide through Birmingham," Fo. 25 :—

"The inhabitants of Birmingham could not let the memory of the 'Father of the Political Union' die. In the national struggle for the Reform Bill Thomas Attwood took the most prominent part and, in fact, in organizing the Political Union first made political opinion felt. When he died on the 6th March 1856, the inhabitants met and resolved to perpetuate the memory of a good man, a long tried friend and faithful representative, by erecting a Statue to his memory. The work was entrusted to Mr. John Thomas, Sculptor of London, who produced in marble a most effective and admirable Statue. It was erected at the junction of Stephen's Place with the New Street and was inaugurated on the 6th June, 1859. The cost was about £1,000."

From Birmingham Paper, August 3, 1865.

"A part of the estates belonging to the late firm of Attwoods, Spooner, & Co., were sold by auction by Messrs. Fallows & Smith, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in last week. Several farms and pieces of land near Cradley, Halesowen, &c., were disposed of on the first two nights at remarkably good prices, the competition for some of the lots being very spirited. On Thursday night 13 lots were offered at the Hen and Chickens Hotel. Of these, three were of unusual importance, Middleton Hall Farm, consisting of 198 acres, the greater part being excellent pasture land, was bought by Mr. A. Allbat for the Freehold Land Society for £16,000. The whole of the lot on the Middleton Hall Estate realised £25,780. The Colmers, a fine estate of 451 acres, with a family mansion upon it, capital covers and trout streams, was sold to Mr. Thogner, as representing the Birmingham Financial Company for £23,000. The Leasowes, remarkable for its classical associations, and its picturesque beauty, was also offered. The estate, which



THOMAS ATTWOOD'S STATUE.



consists of 148 acres, is charmingly wooded, has a fine mansion upon it, and is supposed to be rich in minerals, was sold to Mr. B. Gibbons for £17,000. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, that every lot submitted in the three days was sold."

"EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF THOMAS ATTWOOD,"

By C. W. Wakefield.

Published by Harrison & Sons, 1885.

"Matthias, the father of Thomas Attwood, was a man of considerable ability and much force of character. He was generally reputed to be a hard and stern man, but was capable of inspiring much affection in many of his dependants, as several touching anecdotes preserved by his son Charles, show. He was a Steel Manufacturer, and also engaged in the nail trade, and other industries. In 1791, in conjunction with Isaac Spooner, he established the well known firm of Attwood, Spooner, & Co., Bankers. He was the owner of Hawne, The Leasowes, and various other considerable estates, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for the Counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick. Hawne House, his birthplace, is a rambling, dilapidated old house, situated on a steep hill overlooking the valley of the Stour, and just a mile from the town of Halesowen. In former times it must have been a picturesque and desirable residence, but it has shared the fate of many other old mansions near the Black Country. A wing was added by the Patchetts about 1700, and another by Mr. Attwood-Mathews about 1790."

EXTRACT FROM MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD'S LETTER.

"Birmingham,

2nd September, 1825.

It turns out to be true that John Attwood has sold his works for a large sum, certainly not less than £500,000.

This purchase raises the value of the Hawne estate between £300,000 and £400,000."

"By an agreement dated 10 June, 1825, John Attwood of Corngreaves, first cousin to Thomas, agreed to sell to John Taylor, James Henry Shears, and Robert Small, the Corngreaves Estates, Dudley Wood, etc., etc., for £600,000. A law suit arose out of this purchase."

"Birmingham,

14th November, 1827.

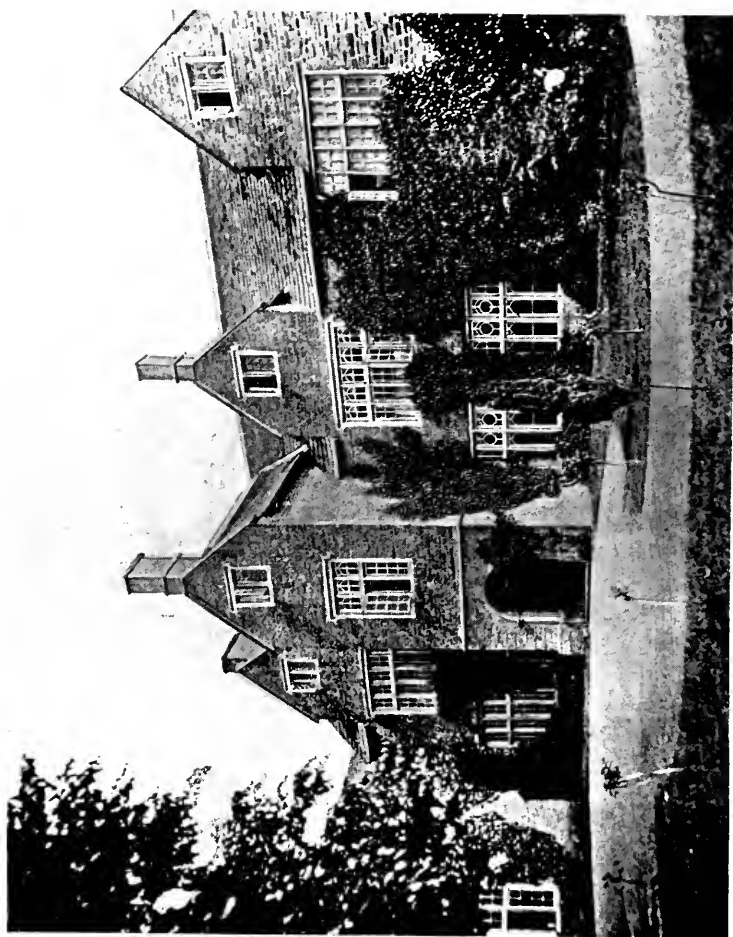
The King's Bench has refused a new trial to the British Iron Co., consequently the verdict at Stafford stands good, and the Company is legally saddled with a payment of a rent of £16,000 a year to John Attwood, over and above the money they have paid him."

"December, 1834.

This month witnessed the close of the famous, costly, and interminable suit of *Small v. Attwood*, which resulted in Attwood's favour. Mr. Attwood was so delighted with this result that he purchased the finest brougham and pair of horses that he could procure in London and sent them as a present to Sir Thomas Wilde, his leading counsel, to whom he had already paid the enormous fee of six thousand guineas. The horses were named 'Small' and 'Attwood.' The total weight of the papers connected with the trial was six tons."

"On Princess Victoria attaining her majority, May 24th, 1837, Thomas Attwood and Joshua Scholefield presented Addresses to Her Royal Highness and the Duchess of Kent. On Mr. Attwood reading the Address both Her Royal Highness and the Duchess of Kent were greatly affected. The Duchess of Kent was unable to repress her emotion,





PONTRILAS COURT.







MR WILLIAM MATHEWS



MRS RACHEL MARIA MATHEWS.



MRS F. B. ATTWOOD-MATHEWS

and expressed her high gratification at the sentiments of gratitude and respect towards herself contained in the Address, and at finding that her anxious labours in forming the character of her royal daughter were so highly appreciated by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

#### LIST OF SHERIFFS NOMINATED.

"The following are the names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice yesterday :—

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Benjamin St. John Attwood-Mathews, of Pontrilas Court, Hereford, Esq. ; Herbert Howorth Wood, of Whitehouse, Peterchurch, Esq. ; Harold Charles Moffatt, of Goodrich Court, Ross, Esq."

#### ATTWOOD-MATHEWS.

##### Change of Surname.

"I, the undersigned, Benjamin St. John Attwood-Mathews, of Pontrilas, in the County of Hereford, do hereby give notice, that by a deed poll, bearing date the 22nd day of August, 1881, and since enrolled in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, I have assumed and adopted the surname of Attwood in addition to my previous family surname of Mathews, and that at all times hereafter, in all deeds, documents, and writings, and in all dealings, transactions, and correspondence, and for all purposes and on all occasions whatsoever, I shall henceforth use the surname of Attwood-Mathews instead of the surname of Mathews alone, and in future my proper address will be by the surname of Attwood-Mathews accordingly.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1881.

B. ST. JOHN ATTWOOD-MATHEWS.

Witness. Walter H. Steward, Gentleman, Pontrilas."

## MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

- Attwood, John, s. Thomas, Chadsley, Co. Worcester, gent, Magdalen Hall, Matric. March 9, 1725, April 6, aged 16, B.A. February 13, 1729, 30, as Atwood.
- Attwood, John, s. John, of Cleobury, Salop, Cler. Worcester Coll., Matric. June 22, 1752, aged 18, B.A. 1756, as Atwood.
- Attwood, George, s. Mathew, of Rowley Regis, Co. Stafford, Arm. University Coll., Matric. April 2, 1794, aged 16, B.A. 1798, M.A. May 22, 1802.
- Attwood, Thomas Arthur Carless, o. s. Thomas Aurelius, of Erdington, Co. Warwick, Arm. Pembroke Coll., Matric. January 25, 1883, aged 19, B.A. 1886, of the Inner Temple, 1884.
- Attwood, James Harrington, o. s. James Alexander, of Shottery, Co. Warwick, Christ Church, Matric. June 9, 1843, aged 19.
- Moore, Alfred, 5th s. John, of Bishopwearmouth, Co. Durham, Arm. Exeter Coll., Matric. October 18, 1883, aged 19, B.A. 1887.
- Moore, Edward, M.A. Christ Coll., Cambridge, 1879.
- Moore, Charles William, B.A. Christ Coll., Cambridge, 1884.

From *The Morning Post*, July 21, 1846.

“We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Dan. Wakefield, the well-known Queen’s Council, who was found dead in his shower-bath at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Wakefield was in perfect health on Saturday, and was to have replied in a cause at Vice Chancellor’s Court yesterday.”

From *The Morning Post*, July 23, 1846.

“Mr. Wakefield was called to the Bar in 1807, by the Honble. Soc. of Lincoln’s Inn, of which he was a Bencher,





ARTHUR MOORE



ALFRED MOORE



FLORENCE MOORE



HERBERT ATTWOOD MOORE



EDWARD MOORE



CHARLES WILLIAM MOORE

MR. MOORE'S FAMILY.





MRS. WAKEFIELD'S COTTAGE.



and although since that period he had had considerable practice, it is to be regretted that he died in embarrassed circumstances, a result which may be ascribed to his benevolent disposition. He has on many occasions been known to refuse money and return fees for holding briefs on ascertaining that his clients were in distress. He was the son of the eminent Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, the original promoter of Savings Banks, a lady who, it may be added, was aunt to the lamented Mrs. Fry."

September 24, 1846 :—

"At Wellington, New Zealand, by the Rev. R. Cole, M.A., Edward William Stafford, Esqre., eldest son of Berkley Buckingham Stafford, Esqre., of Mayre Con. South, to Emily Charlotte, only daughter of Colonel Wm. Wakefield, and granddaughter of Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart., of Penhurst, Kent."

"G. A. (George Attwood) died April 9, 1807, aged 86."

"R. M. A. (Rachel Maria Attwood) died March 3, 1798, aged 82."

"Susan (Attwood) died September 27, 1819." Extracted from the coffins by Thomas Attwood at Aaron Attwood's funeral, 18 June, 1822, Halesowen (family vault).

"Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the founder of the Wellington Settlement, and the author of the system of dealing with waste lands for the purpose of promoting colonization, died at his residence, Wellington, New Zealand, on the 16th May, aged 66 years."

#### COLONEL W. WAKEFIELD.

*New Zealand Gazette*, Vol. 1. No. 17. Wellington, September 21, 1848.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington, 20 September, 1848.

"His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct it to be notified that in consequence of the lamented

decease of the late Colonel Wm. Wakefield, Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company, the public offices will be closed on Friday next, in order to afford all officers, who may wish to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, an opportunity of doing so, by attending the funeral.

By His Excellency's Command,  
ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary."

#### DEATH OF MR. C. M. WAKEFIELD, J.P.

"The Bench that originally grouped round the late Mr. F. H. Deane as Chairman becomes sadly depleted by death in late years. One of its oldest members passed away on Sunday night in the person of Mr. Charles Marcus Wakefield, of Belmont. He had been gradually failing for the past two years, yet the illness even at the last was not such as to absolutely incapacitate him; he kept his diary—a forty seven years' record (it was begun at 17) up to the day of his death, and during the final weeks of his necessary stay in doors, his student habits—for he was a life long student—stood him in good stead; his favourite authors, home, classical or foreign, Italian or Spanish, as the case might be, were constant and dearly-loved companions.

It would seem that his fatal ailment—paralysis—was caught years ago from shipwreck and exposure off Cape Horn, and that it had lain dormant all that time.

Mr. Wakefield, who sprang from an old Westmoreland family dwelling near the Scottish Border, was the son of Mr. Daniel Bell Wakefield, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and this explains that intimate acquaintance with and fondness for that southern island which were characteristics of his, well known to the people of Uxbridge neighbourhood. It must be clearly in the memory of many how on one occasion he responded to a request to give a lecture, and choosing New Zealand as





his subject, discoursed from a wealth of fact and with a copiousness of language which suggested that, as far as his command of the topic went, he had merely opened a window rather than poured himself out upon it.

And certainly, if anyone had a family right of connection with New Zealand, it was the deceased gentlemen. The famous Edward Gibbon Wakefield, who died 40 years ago yesterday (16th May), at Wellington, N.Z., and whose memory remains, as regards the Antipodes, as one of the makers of our Colonial history, was his uncle, and Capt. Arthur Wakefield, R.N., killed in the Wairau massacre. Mr. Daniel Wakefield's only son was, however, trained as a youth in England; his early life being spent with Thomas Attwood, then M.P. for Birmingham, and the founder of Political Unions. The name Attwood and the association of Birmingham do not represent the later political aspect of Mr. C. M. Wakefield's life, nor did the late respected gentleman himself ever strive to conceal that he had left, so far as party ties were concerned, his first political moorings. With him as with such a number of others, Home Rule became a final testing point, and the Empire idea claimed its own in this Wakefield of Colonial instinct and travelled mind. Not that he was ever, so far as we can see or gather, an aggressive politician on any side. His bent was towards the quietness of Nature, towards the library and the study; though, of course there was the sense of duty there to impel him to perform every task his position as a citizen and as a country gentleman imposed upon him. So we find him taking office in the local Conservative Association—he was latterly its chairman—and also accepting in 1885 a seat upon the Middlesex Bench of Magistrates. In this latter capacity his great kindness of nature showed itself at the cost of personal inconvenience in a way upon which we refrain from commenting at length because we believe his own retiring

disposition would have preferred that it should be left, even if recorded at all, to the barest possible mention.

As to his pursuits as a scholar, we may say that Mr. Wakefield was very fond of history and science, especially national history. He spent a great deal of his time in collecting insects in New Zealand, where after training in England, he had joined his parents; and he was a fellow of the Linnæan and Entomological and other societies.

Locally, he was an Honorary Member of the M.U. Oddfellows, and of the Ancient Order of Foresters; he was likewise an Honorary Member of the Fire Brigade.

Mr. Wakefield married Miss Annette Sophia, fourth daughter of Mr. W. B. Collis, D.L., of Wollaston Hall, Stourbridge, and there are four children—two sons and two daughters."

#### FUNERAL OF MR. C. M. WAKEFIELD, J.P.

"On Thursday, at three o'clock, was the day and time appointed for the funeral, and towards that hour a half-muffled peal was rung on St. Andrew's bells by the ringers. The cortège left Belmont about 2.45, proceeding by way of Belmont Road and the High Street, Uxbridge, to St. Andrew's Church, where it was met by the Rev. H. G. Bird, Vicar, and the Rev F. Jones, Curate. Preparatory to its entrance to the Church, Mr. J. English had played Chopin's 'Funeral March' to a large congregation. The first portion of the Service opened with the singing of the hymn 'Now the labourer's task is o'er,' the choir leading. The Rev. F. Jones impressively read the lesson, and this portion of the Service was brought to a close by the singing of the hymn 'For ever with the Lord,' followed by Mr. English playing the 'Dead March' in *Saul*. The coffin was then conveyed to a glass hearse, and followed by two mourning and several private carriages, the procession wended its way to the Hillingdon Cemetery, where the interment was



WOLLASTON HALL, STOURBRIDGE.





made in the new portion of the burial ground. The Rev. H. G. Bird, Vicar of St. Andrew's, conducted the latter part of the Service. The mourners were the widow, Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. E. Wakefield, Mr. C. Wakefield, (sons), Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. T. Attwood, Miss Josephine and Mr. Oliver Wakefield, Capt. Torlesse, R.N., Mr. Cozens, Capt. and Mrs. Grice-Hutchinson; and Mr. and Mrs. Daley and other employees of the household. There were also present either at the Church or graveside, amongst others, the Rev. T. W. James, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Uxbridge; the Rev. J. Godding, Rector of Hayes; the Rev. H. Francis, Vicar of Yiewsley; the Rev. C. E. M. Read, Curate of St. Margaret's, Uxbridge, the Rev. W. Leveson, Curate of St. John's, Uxbridge Moor; Mr. R. E. Master; Mr. C. F. De Salis; Mr. H. W. Woodbridge; Mr. C. Woodbridge; Mr. Brownscombe, representing the Police; Mr. W. A. Bird, Vice-Chairman of the Uxbridge Division, Conservative Association, and Mr. T. A. Prosser, representing the Uxbridge Habitation of the Primrose League; Mr B. T. Gales, representing the Fire Brigade (of which the deceased was an Honorary Member); Messrs. H. Gales, W. Cowdrey and Blay, on behalf of the Uxbridge Oddfellows; Mr. C. E. King, representing the Foresters, of both which Societies the deceased had been an Honorary Member; Mrs. H. G. Bird, the Misses Rayner, Miss Randoll Smith, Dr. Davidson, Mr. J. Coles, Mr. A. Button, Mr. Wingfield, Mr. H. H. Hutson, Mr. H. Lanaway, Mrs. J. Nicholls, Mr. E. Nicholls, Mr. J. Pewsey, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Craxford, Mr. Maddock, and Mr. H. Briant; Miss Dow, and a large number of children from St. Andrew's Schools.

The coffin, which was of polished oak with brass furniture was lowered into a grave that had been tastefully adorned with marsh marigold, ivy, and white cow parsley, the work of Mr. Daley, gardener at Belmont, the inscription plate on the coffin reading :—

CHARLES MARCUS WAKEFIELD,  
Died 11th May, 1902,  
Aged 64 years.

The floral contributions were :—

In kind remembrance, from E. Gibbs.

From his loving sister, Alice May Freeman.

With deep sympathy, Mr. William Cochrane, (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

With deep regret and most sincere sympathy, from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. F. Attwood.

With kind remembrance, Dr. Davidson.

With sincere sympathy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Beckenham.

In memory, from Captain and Mrs. Grice-Hutchinson, The Boynes.

In ever loving memory of a good master, from all the servants at Belmont.

In affectionate memory of a most kind friend, Mrs. W. A. Bewes and family, Denham.

From Cecil Cochrane.

With deepest sympathy, from Miss Randoll Smith and Miss H. Randoll Smith.

With much sympathy and kind remembrance, from the Members of the Uxbridge Habitation of the Primrose League, T. A. Prosser, Hon. Sec.

With Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Collis' loving sympathy.

From his affectionate nieces, Mary and Edith Freeman.

With sincere sympathy, from the Rev. and Mrs. C. E. M. Read.

With love and much sympathy, from Mrs. Hugh K. McAllum, Riding Mill-on-Tyne.

There also were other wreaths.

Mr. J. Brown, on behalf of Messrs. Carrick and Coles, of Uxbridge, personally supervised the funeral arrangements."

"At the Petty Sessions, on Monday, Mr. C. F. De Salis, who presided, said: 'Before the business of the Court begins to-day, I should like on behalf of the Bench to make a statement of the great regret that we feel in the loss of one of our members, Mr. Wakefield. He had been a member of this Bench for 17 years, having been appointed in 1885, and during all that time he has always done his utmost to assist the carrying on of justice here. Not only to the Bench has he been of great use, but to the town at large, and I know he will be greatly missed. Although in failing health for the last few months his death occurred most suddenly last night. All the members of the Bench, and I am sure, the Police of Uxbridge, regret his loss and sympathize deeply with his family in their bereavement.'"

ATTWOOD AND DUDLEY PEDIGREE.

"Middleton Villa, Grove Park,  
Chiswick,

October 26, 1877.

My dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in forwarding the enclosed, which you need not return. I have a quantity of extracts from the Wolverley Registers, and I believe they comprise all the Attwoods, but am not sure. They were extracted by the Rev. John Hodgson (now Rector of Kinver) who, I believe, is descended from the old Wolverley family. I have picked out all the Attwoods from my extracts, but I should mention that the said extracts are copied from a copy (made by a friend) of Mr. Hodgson's notes, and therefore I cannot vouch for their entire accuracy. Many years ago I met Mr. Hodgson, and I understood from him that he had investigated the Attwood pedigree, so that he may possibly be in a position to supply you with some valuable information. The enclosed scrap of pedigree may perhaps interest you. I wish very much to ascertain the baptismal

names of the Mr. Attwood who married Eleanor Dudley, and of her son, the father of Edward. I can guarantee the accuracy of the pedigree. The Dudley Parish Registers would, no doubt, afford me great assistance, and some day I must try and get them searched. I always fancied that the Attwoods of the Leasowes, &c., &c., belonged to this family, and if they descend from the match with Dudley, they inherit some of the proudest blood of this country, and a shield of about 100 quarterings including Plantagenets.

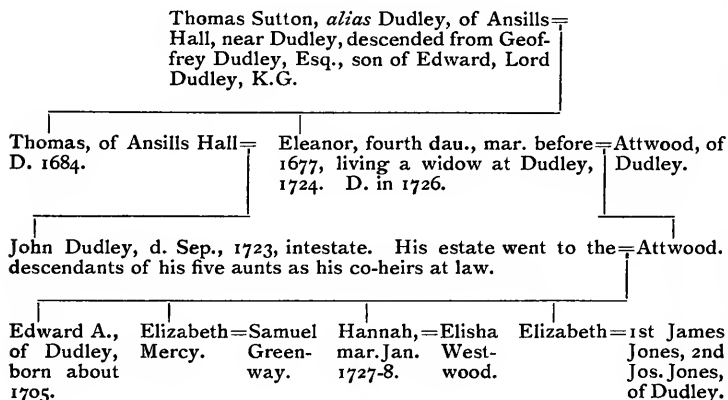
Believe me to be,

Yours truly,

J. Moore, Esq."

H. SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

H. S. Grazebrook is of the Inner Temple, Barrister, and author of "Heraldry of Worcestershire," &c.



"Arms.—G. a lion rampant double queuee, vert.

11 x. John Dudley, Knight, son of Edmond Dudley, and Elizabeth, his wife, sister and heir to John Grey, Viscount Lisle, was first created Baron of Malpas, in Cheshire, and Admiral of England, 34 Henry VIII., and Viscount Lisle, the 12th of March, 34 Henry VIII., the same year Arthur Plantagenet died, 1542; and in the first year of Edward the VIth he was created Earl of Warwick; and the 9th of October, in the fifth year of the said King's





MATTHIAS ATTWOOD.

N<sup>o</sup> — **Birmingham Bank.**

*On demand I Promise to pay to*

*Mr W Marshall or bearer. One Guinea,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 236 Value received 20 Dec 1799*

*For Isaac Spooner, Attwoods, & Co*

*Edw. Attwood*



ATTWOOD BANK NOTE.





reign, he was created Duke of Northumberland." See "Tit. Northumberland."

"Arms.—O. a lion rampant, double quevée, vert.

1551. 16 x. John Dudley (son of Edmund Dudley, infamous under Henry VII.), Earl of Warwick, Lord Admiral, Duke of Northumberland; beheaded by Queen Mary. He was father of Guilford Dudley, who married the Lady Jane Grey. He married Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Guilford, Knight. Arms: O. a Saltier, between four martlets, S. with a canton of Granada, which is, Ar. a pomegranate in pale, slipped proper."

At Claines, on a mural tablet.

"Here lieth the body of George Attwood, late of Beverley, in this Parish, Esqre., who died 17th February, 1722, aged 80. Also the body of Winifred, his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas, 5th son of William, Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, by Ursula, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Brook, of Lapley Hall, in the County of Stafford, Esqre., who died 17 Feb., 1707, aged 76."

PLACES REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT BY  
MR. MATTHIAS ATTWOOD.

*Fowey.* April 3, 1819. *Gentleman's Magazine*: "Member returned to serve in Parliament, April 3, 1819, Matthias Attwood, Esq., and Vallefert, dec."

*Callington, Cornwall.* General Election 1820:—

Sir C. Robinson -	-	-	68 votes.
Hon. E. P. Lygon -	-	-	68 ,,
Matthias Attwood -	-	-	51 ,,
Alderman Thompson -	-	-	51 ,,

On Petition Mr. Attwood and Alderman Thompson were seated.

*Callington.* General Election, 1826 :—

A. Baring	-	-	-	121 votes.
Matthias Attwood	-	-	-	98 „
Mr. Badwell	-	-	-	49 „

*Boroughbridge,* 1830 :—

Matthias Attwood	-	-	-	38 votes.
Sir Charles Weatherall	-	-	-	38 „
Andr. Lawson	-	-	-	20 „
W. A. Mackinnon	-	-	-	20 „

*Boroughbridge,* 1831. Mr. Attwood and Sir C. Weatherall were re-elected without opposition, and were the last representatives of this Constituency.

*Whitehaven.* General Election, December, 1832 :—

Matthias Attwood (C)	returned 209 votes.
Isaac Littledale (L)	defeated 175 „

*Whitehaven.* General Election, January, 1835 :—

Matthias Attwood (C) returned.

*Whitehaven.* General Election, July and August, 1837 :—

Matthias Attwood (C) returned.

*Whitehaven.* General Election, July 2, 1841 :—

Matthias Attwood (C) returned.

N.B.—Retired from Parliament in 1847. Was in Parliament 24 years.

#### PLACES REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT BY MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD.

*Birmingham.* General Election, December, 1832 :—

Thomas Attwood (L) returned.  
Joshua Scholefield (L) returned.

*Birmingham.* General Election, January, 1835 :—

Thomas Attwood (L) returned 1780 votes.  
Josh. Scholefield (L) returned 1660 „  
Richard Spooner (C) defeated 915 „

*Birmingham.* General Election, July and Aug., 1837 :—  
 Thomas Attwood (L) returned 2145 votes.  
 Josh. Scholefield (L) returned 2114 „  
 A. G. Stapleton (C) defeated 1546 „  
 Thomas Attwood accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in 1840.

## MR. CHARLES ATTWOOD.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* General Election, Decr., 1832 :—  
 Sir Matthew White Ridley  
 returned - - - - 2112 votes.  
 John Hodgson returned - 1686 „  
 Charles Attwood defeated - 1392 „

PLACES REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT BY  
MR. MATTHIAS WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.

*Greenwich.* General Election, January, 1835 :—  
 John Angerstein (L) returned 1826 votes.  
 Ed. Geo. Barnard (L) returned 1102 „  
 M. W. Attwood (C) defeated.

*Greenwich.* General Election, July and August, 1837 :—  
 M. W. Attwood (C) returned 1386 votes.  
 Ed. Geo. Barnard (L) returned 1194 „  
 Capt. Chas. Napier R.N. (L)  
 defeated - - - - 1158 „

*London.* General Election, June 30, 1841 :—  
 John Masterman (C) returned 6339 votes.  
 George Lyall (C) returned - 6290 „  
 Sir M. Wood (L) returned - 6215 „  
 Lord Jno. Russell (L) returned 6211 „  
 M. W. Attwood (C) defeated 6202 „  
 Joseph Pattison (L) defeated 6070 „  
 Wm. Crawford (L) defeated 6065 „  
 John Pirie (C) defeated - 6017 „

*Kinsale.* General Election, July 6, 1841 :—

Wm. Hy. Watson (L)

returned - - - - 98 votes.

M. W. Attwood (C) defeated- 79 ,,

*Sunderland.* General Election, September, 1841 :—

Visct. Howick (L) returned - 706 votes.

M. W. Attwood (C) defeated 462 ,,

GEORGE DE BOSCO ATTWOOD (Son of Thomas).

*Walsall.* General Election, December, 1832 :—

Chas. Smith Foster (C)

returned - - - - 304 votes.

George De Bosco Attwood

(L) defeated - - - - 231 ,,

#### THE ATTWOODS OF LONDON.

E. Walford's "Greater London." Vol. 2, Fo. 104 :—

"The family of Attwood, by whom Standerstead Court was built, had long been seated in that Parish. Mr. Levi-son-Gower says : 'In a fine of land relating to Standerstead, 19 Edward III., I find the name of Peter Attwood ; and in Coulsdon, the adjoining Parish, the same name occurs in 6 Edward II., when Peter Attwood and John and Roger De Bosco (or of the wood), are returned as owing lands in that Parish. Their name is still retained in Wood Place in Coulston. Over the house at Standerstead Court is a shield with the arms of Attwood, a lion rampant between three acorns, surmounted by their crest, a woodman's axe.'

It is a fine mansion of red brick, close to the Church. It belongs to the reign of Charles II., as appears from the date in the south front. A few years ago a secret chamber (or priest's hole, as they are popularly called) was discovered behind the chimney in the great hall.

There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth once slept here, and one of the bedrooms is called the 'Queen's room,' but this tradition is doubtful."

# FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WOLVERLEY.

## BAPTISMS.

- 1567. John, s. of Anthony Attwood, Esq., and Jane his wife.
- 1580. Anthony, s. of Samuel and Jane Attwood.
- 1584. Mary, d. of same.
- 1586. John, s. of Mr. Sam. Attwood.
- 1591. Francis, s. of Sam. Attwood, Esq.
- 1593. Jane, d. of Sam. and Jane Attwood.
- 1596. Thomas, s. of same.
- 1616. Mary, d. of Fras. Attwood.
- 1630. Anthony, s. of John Attwood, Gent.
- 1632. Elizabeth, d. of same.
- 1638. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. and Doratye Attwood.
- 1642. Mary, d. of John Atwood, Gent., and Mary.
- 1685. Sam., s. of Abel Atwood, Gent.
- 1686. Abel, s. of same.
- 1689. Ann, d. of Mr. Abel Atwood, Gentleman, and Rebecca.
- 1707. Holborough, s. of Mr. Sam. Atwood.
- 1708. Mary (Qy. Anne), d. of same.
- 1714. Elizabeth, d. of same.
- 1716. Grace, d. of same.

## MARRIAGES.

- 1579. Mr. John Debytatt and Mystresse Doratye Atwood.
- 1610. Thomas Waring, Gent., and Mrs. Eliz. Atwood.
- 1614. Randle Shinton and Sarah Atwood.
- 1625. John Stepkin, Gent., and Mrs. Judith Atwood.
- 1659. Edmund Russell, Esq., of Streatham, and Mary, d. of John Attwood, of Wolverley Court, Esq.
- 1738. Sam. Lowe, of Chadly (Chadderley, Co. Worcester), and Ann Attwood, of Wolverley.

1744. John Watkin, of Kidderminster, and Mary Attwood,  
by banns.

## BURIALS.

1578. Jane, wife of Anthony Atwood, was chested and  
buried under the great stone before the pulpit.  
1588. Izould, wife of Anthony Atwood, once called the  
Lady Wyllowby, buried in the Chancel.  
1592. Thomas Rydley, Gent., father-in-law to Mr. Sam.  
Atwood.  
1633. Jane, wife of Sam. Atwood.  
1637. Anthony Atwood.  
1638. Thos Atwood, Gent.  
1640. Elizabeth Atwood.  
1659. John Atwood, Gentleman.  
1659. Mistress Elinor Atwood.  
1668. John Atwood, Esq.  
1695. Henry Atwood, Esq.  
1708. Holborough, s. of Mr. Sam. and Rebecca Atwood.  
1718. Mr. Sam. Atwood.  
1720. Mrs. Mary Atwood, widow of the Court.  
1726. Abel Attwood, Gent.  
1734. Mrs. Rebecca Attwood.

## FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF WOLVERLEY.

In the handwriting of Henry Sydney Grazebrook, and sent  
by him to Mr. J. Moore.

## BAPTISMS.

1567. John, s. of Anthony Attwood, Esq., and Jane his wife.  
1580. Anthony, s. of Samuel and Jane Attwood.  
1584. Mary, d. of same.  
1586. John, s. of Mr. Sam. Atwood.  
1591. Francis, s. of Sam. Atwood, Esq.  
1593. Sara, d. of Sam. and Jane Atwood.

- 1596. Thomas, s. of same.
- 1616. Mary, d. of Fras. Atwood.
- 1630. Anthony, s. of John Atwood, Gent.
- 1632. Elizabeth, d. of same.
- 1638. Elizabeth, d. of Thos. and Doratye Atwood.
- 1642. Mary, d. of John Atwood, Gent., and Mary.
- 1685. Sam., s. of Abel Atwood, Gent.
- 1686. Abel, s. of the same.
- 1689. Ann, d. of Mr. Abel Atwood, Gentleman.
- 1707. Holborough, s. of Mr. Sam. and Rebecca Attwood.
- 1708. Mary (? Ann), d. of same.
- 1712. Sara, d. of Sam. and Rebecca Attwood.
- 1714. Elizab., d. of same.
- 1716. Grace, d. of same.

## MARRIAGES.

- 1579. Mr. John Debytatt and Mystresse Doratye Atwood.
- 1610. Tho. Waring, Gent., and Mrs. Eliz. Atwood.
- 1614. Randle Shinton and Sarah Atwood.
- 1625. John Stepkin, Gent., and Mrs. Judith Atwood.
- 1659. Edmond Russell, Esq., of Strensham, and Mary, d. of John Attwood, of Wolverley Court, Esq.
- 1738. Sam. Lowe, of Chadgley (Chaddesley, Co. Worc.), and Ann Attwood, of Wolverley.
- 1744. John Watkin, of Kidderm., and Mary Attwood, by banns.

## BURIALS.

- 1578. Jane, wife of Anthony Atwood, Esq., was chested and buried under the great stone before the pulpit.
- 1588. \*Izould, wife of Anthony Atwood, Esq., once called the Lady Wyllowby, burd. in the Chancel.

\*Isolda was the daughter of . . . Bulkeley, of Hants., she was married 1st to Sir Jas. Willoughby, 2nd to Jas. Baskerville of Kyre, and 3rdly (in 1580) to Anthony Attwood."

- 1592. Thomas Rydley, Gent., father-in-law to Mr. Sam. Atwoode.
- 1633. Jane, w. of Sam. Atwood.
- 1637. Anthony Atwood.
- 1638. Thos. Atwood, Gent.
- 1640. Elizab. Atwood.
- 1659. John Atwood, Gentleman.
- 1659. Mistress Elinor Atwood.
- 1668. John Atwood, Esq.
- 1695. Hemy Attwood, Esq.
- 1708. Holborough, s. of Mr. Sam. and Rebecca Attwood.
- 1718. Mr. Sam. Attwood.
- 1720. Mrs. Mary Attwood, widow, of the Court.
- 1726. Abel Attwood, Gent.
- 1734. Mrs. Rebecca Attwood.

Memorandum.—A Seal of . . . Attwood, who possessed the Hawne Estate, exhibits these bearing. Gules, a lion rampant argent (*not* double tailed). Crest, a lion rampant, double tailed. Motto, 'Vivère sut vincere.' There was an impalement of (I think) 2 bars on a canton, a lion's or wolf's head.

Nash says the crest of the Attwoods of Wolverley was a swan's head in a ducal coronet, but that is the Beauchamp crest, and Nash is a poor authority on heraldic matters.

The marriage of Beauchamp with Attwood's daughter is to my mind *not proven*. See my observations thereon in the "Heraldry of Worcestershire," p. 40, under "Beauchamp."

H. SIDNEY GRAZEBROOK.



Estates formerly belonging to  
THE LATE MATTHIAS ATTWOOD, ESQ.,  
of Hawne and the Leasowes, near Birmingham.

Estates Conveyed in May, 1854, and Purchase Monies  
inserted in the Conveyances.

NAME OF ESTATE.	PURCHASE MONIES.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colmers Estate—						
Sum for which Conveyed - - -	16,000	0	0			
Subject to a Mortgage since paid off -	10,000	0	0			
				26,000	0	0
Middleton Hall Estate - - - -				18,000	0	0
Lands purchased of the Worcester Canal Co. -				4,500	0	0
Hirst Mill, &c. Copyhold of the Manor of Kings Norton -				1,500	0	0
Hawne Estate, including Mines - - -				74,000	0	0
Leasowes Estate - - - -				20,000	0	0
Lands purchased by Mr. George Attwood of Lord Lyttleton, in 1844, now part of Leasowes Estate - - -				1,000	0	0
Tadpoles, Halesowen - - - -				1,000	0	0
Detached Lands at Cradley - - -				1,350	0	0
Enfranchised Lands at Cradley - - -				3,500	0	0
Corngreaves Steel Furnaces, &c. - - -				300	0	0
Leashold part of Corngreaves Steel Furnaces, &c. -				50	0	0
Messuage and Land, Hasbury - - -				1,350	0	0
Lodge, Forge, and Lands, Cradley - - -				2,500	0	0
Belle Vale Forge, &c., Leasehold - - -				300	0	0
Lands in Whitley Fields, Halesowen - - -				450	0	0
Copyhold at Lutley, held of the Manor of the Deanery of Wolverhampton - - - -				1,500	0	0
Hayes Estate—Sum for which Conveyed -	4,000	0	0			
Subject to a Mortgage since paid off - - - -	6,000	0	0			
				10,000	0	0
Leasehold, Halesowen, held under Dudley Canal Co. -				5	0	0
Lands Purchased since 1854.						
Purchased of Lord Lyttleton in 1856, containing 6a. 3r. 32p., now part of the Leasowes Estate	1,050	0	0			
Lands at Kings Norton purchased of Cotter- ill's Trustees in 1862, containing 47a. 3r. 3p., now part of Middleton Hall Estate - - -	4,125	0	0			
				5,175	0	0
				£172,480	0	0

# Estates of Matthias Attwood (Continued).

In addition to the above a Leasehold Property in Broad St.,

Birmingham, was assigned by Mr. George Attwood, in

May, 1854 - - - - - £3,000 0 0

A. R. P. A. R. P.

Mr. Mathews' Valuation, made in April, 1864, states the total

quantities to be - - - - - 1,324 0 14

Mr. Mathews' Survey Book made in 1854, states

the total quantities to be - - - 1,273 0 0

To which add land purchased in 1856 of Lord

Lyttleton - - - - - 6 2 32

Lands purchased in 1862 of Cottrell's Trustees 47 3 3

1,328 0 11

Deduct sold to the Stourbridge Railway Co. - 4 1 30

1,323 1 33

TOTAL - 1,323 1 33

£ s. d.

Total Purchase Monies in Conveyances, including Mines - 172,480 0 0

Mr. Mathews' Valuation in 1864, exclusive of Mines - 107,300 0 0

Leaving for Mines - - - - - £65,180 0 0

*The Times*, September 19, 1865.

"On Sunday, the 17th inst., at his residence, Dulwich Hill, Surrey, after a short illness, Matthias Wolverley Attwood, Esq., aged 57."

*The Times*, October 30, 1866.

"On the 19th inst., at Sunderland, Edward Attwood, Esq., deeply regretted."

"On the 8th Feb., Eleanor, widow of Joseph Attwood, at Syndike Villa, Kent's Bank, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire, fourth daughter of the late Francis Homfray, Esq., of Hyde House, Kinner, Staffordshire, aged 92 years.

November 20, 1875.

"Mrs. Harold Freeman, of Cheshunt, at Twickenham, of a son."



MEMORIAL CROSS TO MARY ANNE ATTWOOD.



New Zealand Paper, 1875.

"At Fendalltown, the wife of Chas. M. Wakefield of a daughter."

1877.

"April 10th, at St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington, Mr. Chas. A. Barnes, of Solesbridge, Rickmansworth, Herts, to Rowena F. M., daughter of the late Mr. G. De Bosco Attwood, Glenthorne, Twickenham."

"On the 12th Sept., at the Manor House, Abbots Langley, Watford, the wife of Harold Freeman, Esq., of a daughter."

"Nov. 2nd, at Tanet House, Llanyblodwell, Shropshire, Agnes, the beloved wife of Alfred Homfray, Esq., second daughter of the late George De Bosco Attwood."

1878.

"On the 13th March, Rowena, the dearly loved wife of Charles A. Barnes, Solesbridge, Rickmansworth."

*The Times*, 1871.

"On the 19th February, at Ore, near Hastings, Maria Attwood, second daughter of the late James Attwood, Esq., of Corngreaves House, Staffordshire, aged 88."

1872.

"On the 30th July last, Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the late Matthias Attwood, Esq., of Hawne, in the 91st year of her age."

*The Times*, April 27, 1873.

"On the 22nd inst., at Boughton Street, Sunderland, aged 86 years, Sarah Waterhouse, for over 50 years the nurse and faithful friend in the families of the late Edward Attwood, of Sunderland, and John Moore, of Oakwood, Beckenham, Kent."

*The Times*, 1874.

"On the 12th March, at Cheshunt, Maria, widow of the late Edward Brown, of Addingham Vicarage, Cumberland, aged 55 years."

1874.

"At Pengelly House, Cheshunt, Herts, on November 23rd, Benjamin Attwood, Esq., aged 80 years."

*The Times*, December 3, 1874.

"On the 30th November, at Pengelly House, Cheshunt, Herts, Angela, widow of Daniel Bell Wakefield, of Wellington, New Zealand, Barrister-at-Law, elder daughter and last surviving child of Thomas Attwood, formerly M.P. for Birmingham, aged 62."

*The Times*. 1875.

"On the 24th February, at his residence, Holywood House, Wolsingham, Durham, Charles Attwood, Esq., aged 84."

*The Times*, April 9, 1875.

"On the 7th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. W. R. P. Waudby, Rector of Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, and the Rev. H. Demain, M. A., Oxon, Sidney James Waudby, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, to Mary Alice, daughter of the late E. A. Attwood, Esq."

*The Times*. 1874.

"On the 19th Decr., at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev. H. Demain, M. A., of Hertford, Harold, elder son of Edward Augustus Freeman, of Somerleaze, Wells, Somerset, to Alice Mary, only surviving daughter of Daniel Bell Wakefield, late of Wellington, New Zealand."

*The Times*, July 5, 1878.

"On the 4th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Emma, widow of the late Algernon Attwood, and only daughter of the late John Foulkes, of Elwy House, Wrexham."



LIEUT. CECIL WAUDBY.





"On the 28th December, at the British Consulate, Nice, Marshall Fowler Stapylton, eldest son of Marshall Fowler, Esq., of Preston Hall, County Durham, to Alice Edith, eldest daughter of the late Algernon Attwood, Esq."

*The Times.* 1878.

"On the 28th December, by special licence, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Dr. Forbes, William Barber, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Barber, Chaplain of St. John's, Mentone, and Vicar of Teynham, Kent, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Algernon Attwood, Esq."

*The Times*, February 15, 1879.

"On the 8th February, Eleanor, widow of Joseph Attwood, at Syndike Villa, Kent's Bank, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire, fourth daughter of the late Francis Homfray, Esq., of Hyde House, Kinver, Staffordshire, aged 92 years."

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"On the 16th April, 1880, killed, while defending the Dubrai Post, between Candahar and Quettah, against an overwhelming force, Sidney James Waudby, Major 19th Bombay N.I., son of the Rev. W. R. P. Waudby, Rector of Stoke Albany, Market Harborough, in his 40th year."

*The Times*, August 18, 1880.

"On the 13th inst., at Glenthorne, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Evelyn Thomas, eldest son of the late George De Bosco Attwood, and grandson of the late Thomas Attwood, formerly M.P. for Birmingham."

*The Times*, August 12, 1881.

"On the 9th August, Rachel Maria Mathews, widow of William Mathews, of Parkfield, Malvern, and last survivor of the children of Matthias Attwood, of Hawne."

*The Times*, September 20, 1881.

"On the 13th inst., at Mentone, South France, Gertrude Dorothea, daughter of the late Algernon and Emma Attwood, aged 23."

*The Times*, September 20, 1881.

"On the 15th inst., at Mentone, South France, the wife of Marshall Stapylton, of a son."

*The Times*, December, 1881.

"On the 16th inst., at Chillon, Switzerland, Alice Edith, the adored wife of Marshall Stapylton, aged 24."

*The Times*, August 7, 1884.

"On the 6th August, 1884, at the Manor House, Abbot's Langley, Herts, Eleanor Constance, the dearly beloved child of Harold and Alice Mary Freeman, aged five years and ten months."

*The Times*, August 10, 1888.

"On the 8th inst., at Glenthorne, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, the wife of G. R. Attwood, of a daughter."

"On the 12th inst., at Harlington, Middlesex, the wife of Charles William Shackle, a son."

July, 1892.

"A marriage has been arranged between Mr. T. A. Carless Attwood, of Malvern Wells, only child of the late Mr. T. A. Attwood, of Woodend House, Warwickshire, and of Lincoln's Inn, and the Hon. Hilda Evelyn Pomeroy, only daughter of Viscount Harberton."

October, 1892.

"On the 5th inst., at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, by the Rev. Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, vicar, Thomas Arthur Carless Attwood, of Malvern Wells, only child of the late T. Aurelius Attwood, Esq., of Woodend House, Warwickshire, and of Lincoln's Inn, to the Hon. Hilda Evelyn Pomeroy, only daughter of Viscount Harberton."

*The Times*, October 8, 1892.

"On the 6th inst., at Hillside, Springfield Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, James Harrington Attwood, in his 73rd year."

## SILVER WEDDING.

*The Times*, December 19, 1899.

"On the 19th December, 1874, at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev. H. Demain, of Hertford, M.A., Harold, elder son of Edward Augustus Freeman, of Sommerleaze, Wells, Somerset, to Alice Mary, only surviving daughter of Daniel Bell Wakefield, late of Wellington, New Zealand."

## EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD FAMILY BIBLE.

"William Ayles and Ann Wright were married Jan. ye 21, 1741, in Trinity Church, Whitehaven, by the Rev. W. Brisean.

1743. July 6, born, John Ayles. Died July 25, 1792.

Betty, their daughter, was born May 17, 1745.

William, born April 21, 1747. Died in America.

Thomas, born March 19, 1748. Died March 17, 1749.

Robert, born December 7, 1750. Died in America.

Delivered of a dead child, January 12, 1753.

Sally, born August 4, 1754. N.S.

Sally, died March 29, 1756.

William, died November 29, 1756.

William Wood and Betty Ayles were married October 10th, 1767, in Trinity Church, by one Rev. Mr. Sirall.

Ann, their daughter, was born December 18, 1768.

She was delivered of a dead child Sept. 20th, 1770.

Ann Ayles, died November 28, 1794, aged 81 years.

## MEMORANDUM OF THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM AND BETTY WOOD.

William Wood, perished in the ship 'Sampson' which was driven upon the rocks, bound to Quebec, May 19, 1783.

Betty Wood, died October 23, 1827, aged 82 years.

John Elliot and Ann Wood were married June 26, 1761, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. W. Church.

John Elliot was born April 24, 1764. Died March 19, 1806.

Elizabeth, their daughter, born April 19, 1792.

John, their son, born January 24, 1793.

William, their son, born March 2, 1795. Died at Battersea, April 4, 1826, aged 31.

John Elliot died March 19, 1806.

Ann Elliot died at Sunderland, December 29, 1844."

#### INSCRIPTION ON BRASS TABLET IN BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

In Memory of

THOMAS MOORE, Died 22 November, 1842,

Aged 79.

JOHN MOORE, Son of the above,

Died 25 August, 1853,

Aged 59.

FRANCES, Wife of the above, died 25 March, 1872,

Aged 69.

THOMAS PETER,

Died 24 January, 1852, aged 26.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

Died 31 March, 1861, aged 31.

LOUISA,

Died 7 January, 1872, Aged 28.

Sons and Daughters of the above John Moore.

#### BURIALS IN THE MOORE VAULT, GILL CEMETERY,

##### BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

John Moore, of Bishopwearmouth, died August 25, 1853, aged 59.

Frances, wife of the above, died March 25, 1873, aged 69.

William Graham, son, died March 31, 1861, aged 31.

Louisa, daughter, died January 7, 1872, aged 28.

Margaret, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Bishopwearmouth, died December 20, 1870, aged 78.





MISS FLORENCE MOORE AS "MADAME FAVART."



MISS FLORENCE MOORE



REV EDWARD MOORE



MR CHAS WM MOORE



MR ALFRED MOORE









OAKWOOD.

## EXTRACTS FROM BISHOPWEARMOUTH PARISH REGISTER.

## BAPTISMS.

1576. July 30. Anna More, of Sunderland.  
 1578. July 18. John More, of Sunderland.  
 1579. Oct. 25. Robert More, of Sunderland.

## MARRIAGES.

- 1577-8. Nov. 23. John More and Katherin Tomson.  
 1601. June 16. Richarde Huntley and Jane Moore,  
 of Ryop.  
 1581. July 4. John Goodchilde and Mary More.

## THE "TIMES" AND MR. JOHN MOORE'S OAKWOOD

## RESIDENCE.

In the foregoing pages repeated reference has been made to the ancient mansions of the Attwood family, and the Illustrations we have been fortunate in securing, will give evidence of the artistic taste of their owners. The accompanying engravings of Oakwood, the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Moore, will enable my readers to judge of the continuity of a love of the beautiful, combined with the higher ideas of usefulness and liberality. In the history of the numerous stately homes of England, it is always pointed out with just pride, that such a mansion was honoured by a visit from Royalty. The following account of a Coronation gathering at Oakwood, taken from *The Times* of July 25th, 1902, will show that Oakwood has been honoured by the selection of its beautiful grounds as a fitting place to entertain the guests of Queen Alexandra, on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII. and his Queen.



#### THE CORONATION.

“One hundred and thirty girls connected with the Walworth Branch of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, were entertained to the Queen’s tea at Shortlands, yesterday. They were met at the Railway Station by the Hayes Brass Band, which played them up to the beautiful grounds of Oakwood, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. J. Moore, the owner. After strolling about the woods and park they sat down at tables under trees, and had the tea which was the main object of their visit. The following message was read from the Queen :—‘The Queen sends her best wishes to all her guests at tea, and hopes they are enjoying themselves. Her Majesty feels sure that they will be pleased to hear that the King is progressing satisfactorily.’ Then, on behalf of the girls, the following telegram was sent to her Majesty :—‘One hundred and thirty M. A. B. Y. S. girls offer most respectful and grateful thanks to her Majesty for her tea and entertainment at Shortlands. They rejoice to hear of the King’s recovery. They assure her of their loyal devotion, and will remember her gracious thought of them for as long as they live.’ After tea the girls engaged in sports, races, swinging, and dancing. Subsequently they assembled on the terrace and were entertained with patriotic songs, by ladies and gentlemen of Shortlands. Among those who assisted were Miss Julia Miers (Secretary of the Branch); the Rev. H. F. Wolley, Vicar of Shortlands; and the Rev. E. Moore.”

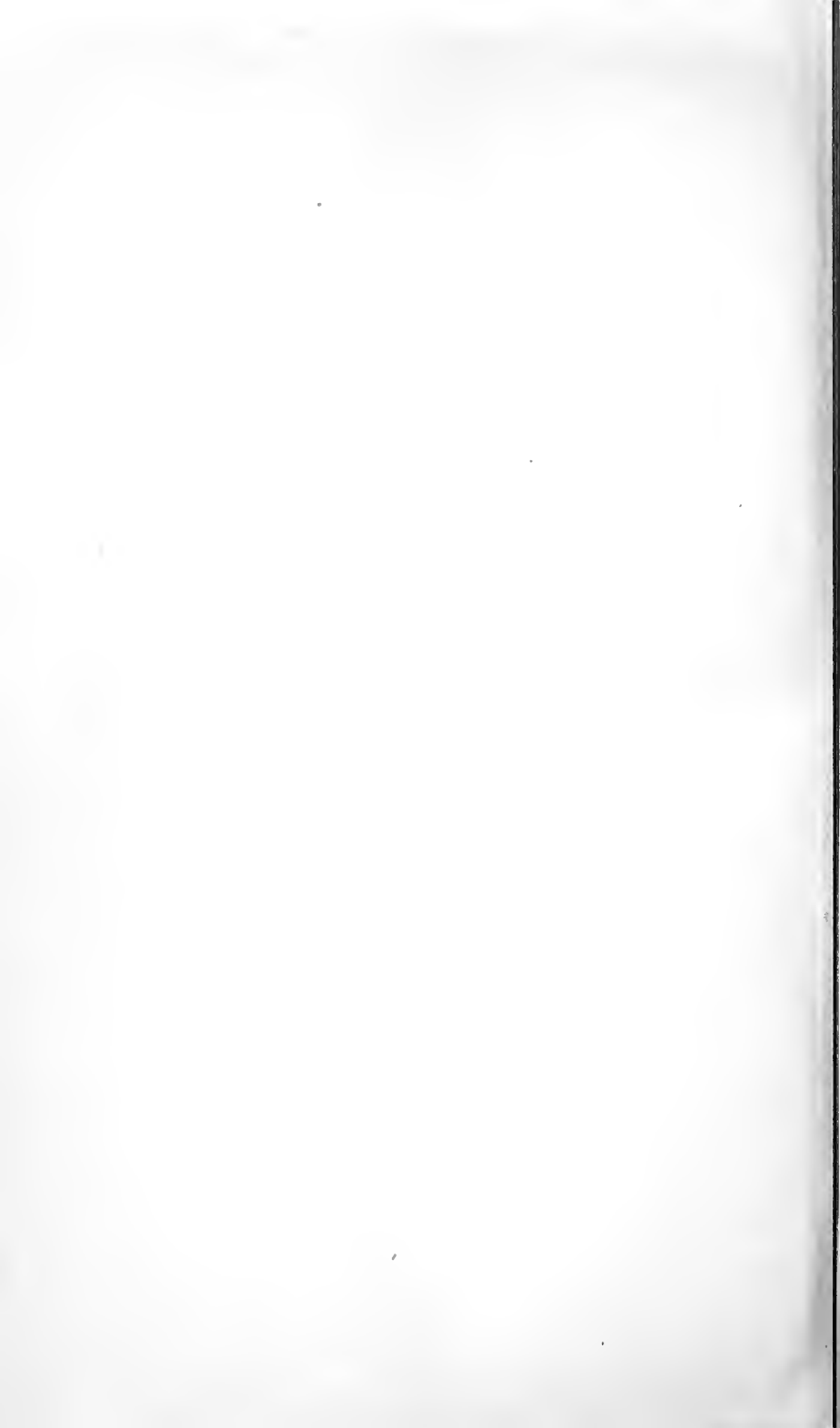




OAKWOOD PARK.

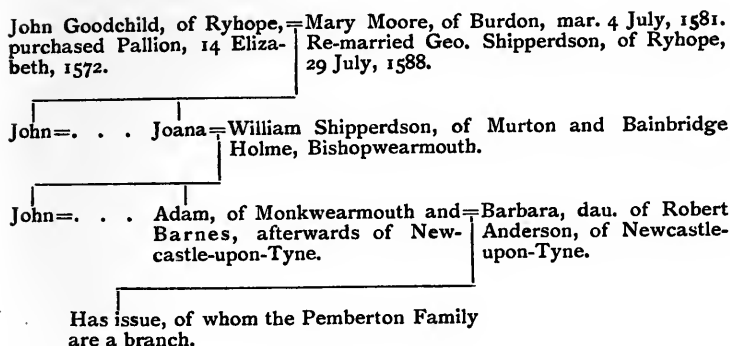


OAKWOOD.





## PEDIGREE OF MOORE, GOODCHILD, AND ANDERSON.

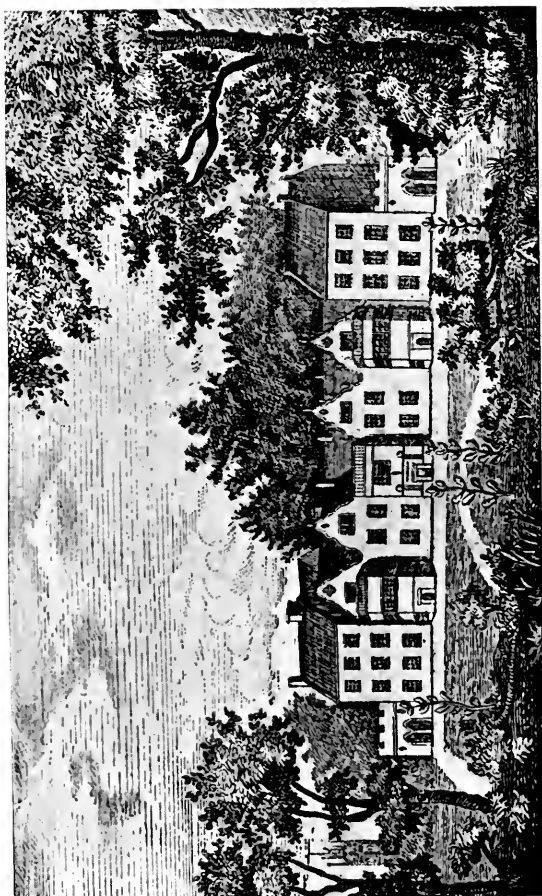


The above brief pedigree, taken from Surtees' "Durham," is an interesting record of alliances with some of the oldest families in the Palatinate of Durham. The Shipperdson's held lands by Copy of Court Roll in Bishopwearmouth in the time of Edward III.—1327; while the Goodchilds and Moores have held honourable place and power from the time of Edward IV. It is therefore fitting that in the last pages of these brief historic notes, reference should be made to the continuity of remarkable events in the present branches of the representatives of the family. It will be seen from the above pedigree that the Moore family are of the main branch of the three well-known families in Bishopwearmouth Ancient Parish, to which were allied the Andersons, of Monkwearmouth and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In the preceding pages many interesting episodes in the Attwood family have been recorded. The "Combat des Trente" has carried the imagination back to the pre-Norman period in our national history, then follows the history and romance of the "Attwood Crusader," to be equalled in interest by the devotion of another branch of the family to the cause of the Stuarts,

and the memorable escape of Charles II. in the Boscobel Oak, held in sacred remembrance on "Royal Oak Day." Yet as we follow the services to King and Country, as found in the annals of the last branches of the historic family, they rival in interest any previous record. The alliance of the Goodchild and Moore families in the 16th century, led up to that of the Shipperdsons and Andersons, also the Pembertons and Laurences, each of whom have contributed eventful episodes in the pages of history and romance, which give a touch of poetic beauty to our national and North Country literature. When Charles I. was taken prisoner at Oxford, he was sent on to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to be near the borders of Scotland while negotiations were being carried out for the sale of the King to the Parliamentary Commissioners. Charles and his family resided in Newcastle for 10 months, and were housed in the most stately mansion within the walls of the town—Anderson House, the historic residence of Robert Anderson, who had married a grand-daughter of John Goodchild and Mary Moore. Here the fallen Monarch was allowed every facility for comfort and pleasure, the chief source of annoyance being the sermons that were preached at him by usurping Covenanter preachers who occupied St. Nicholas Church pulpit during these troubled times—who never let an opportunity pass for making political allusions in their sermons. On one occasion a Scotch minister, after his discourse, gave out the opening lines of the 52nd Psalm :—

"Why dost thou, tyrant, boast abroad,  
Thy wicked works to praise?"

This pointed allusion to the fallen Monarch was too much for the King. His Majesty thereupon rose from his seat and called upon the people to sing the 56th Psalm, as more appropriate :—

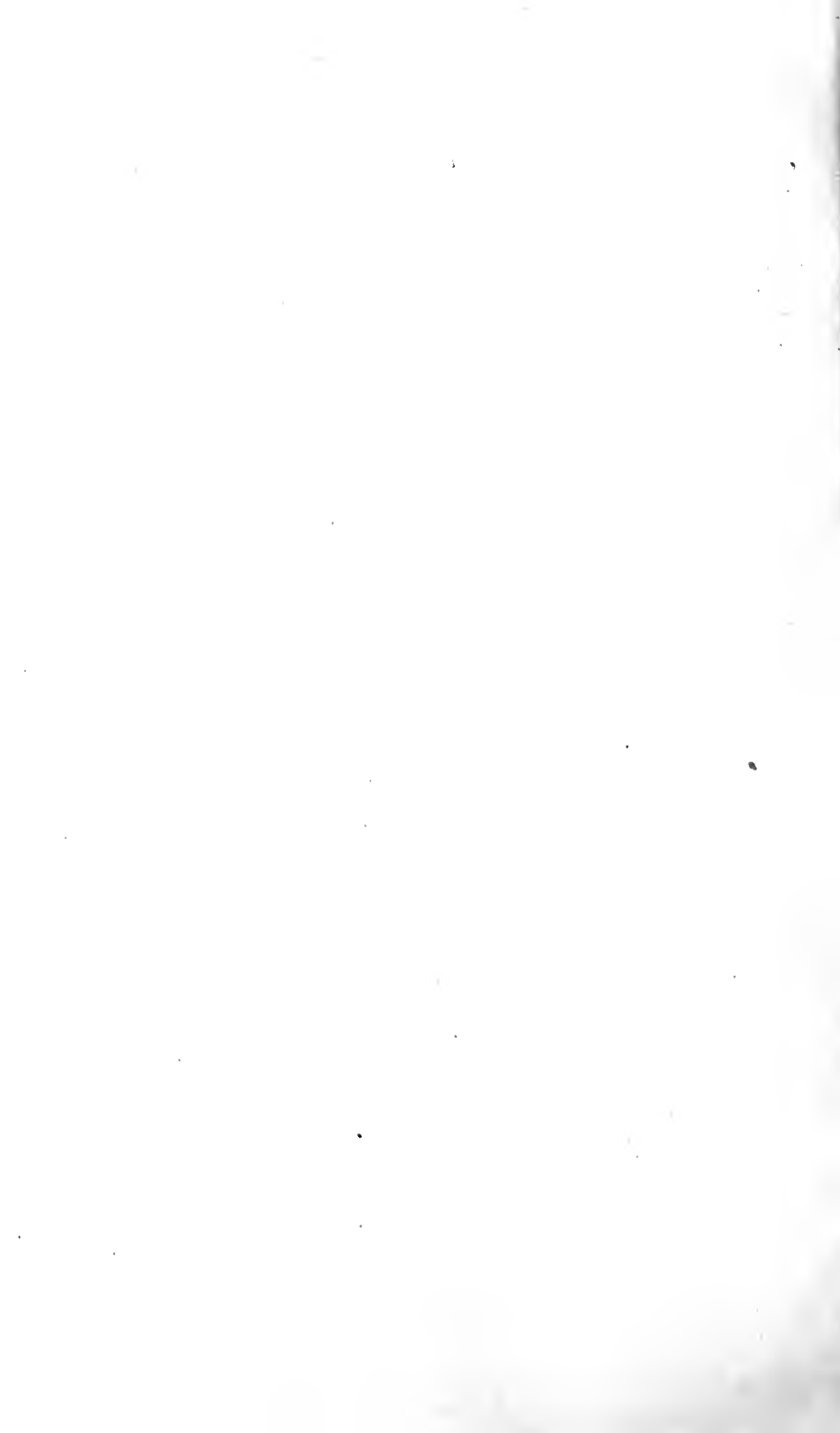


ANDERSON PLACE.



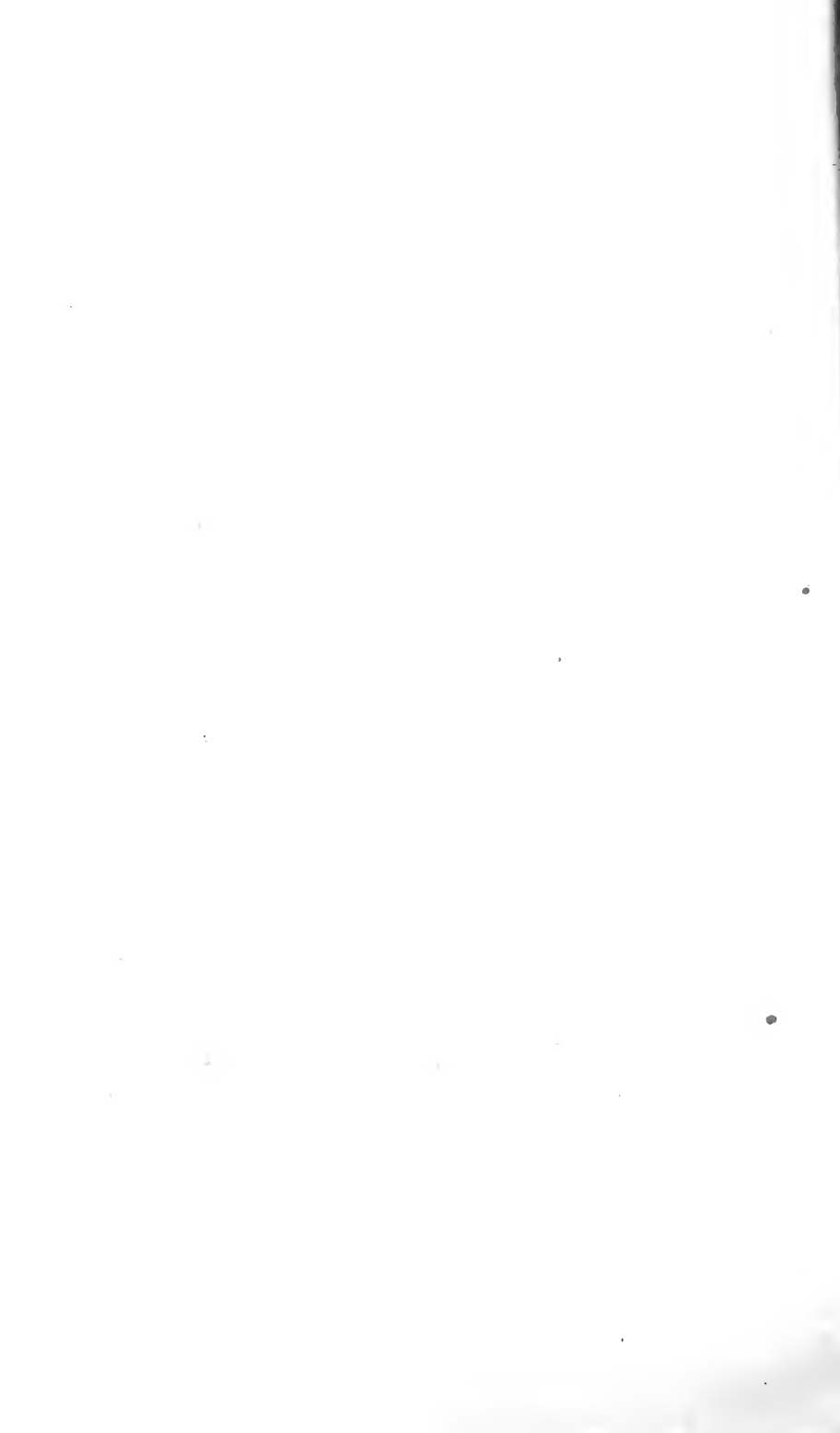


ST. NICHOLAS' CATHEDRAL.





PALLION HALL.







RAINBRIDGE HOLME.



"Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray,  
For man would me devour."

The sympathy of the congregation was with the King, and they sang with evident zeal the song of supplication.

The last alliance to be noticed in the history of Bishopwearmouth ancient families, was that with the daughter of Rector John Laurence, the well-known scholar and naturalist. There is a popular tradition that the appointment of Rector Laurence, in 1721, to the most important Rectory in the North of England, was not a popular one, he being a perfect stranger, and also a prominent supporter of the Hanoverian succession, while the north was favourable to the Jacobite movement. On the first Sunday of the new Rector occupying the pulpit, the three squires of the Parish rose from their seats, and walked side by side out of the Church, as a protest against the appointment of an utter stranger to the Rectorship. The subsequent events proved, however, that the three squires did not object to the company of the Rector's three daughters, for each was married to a daughter of Rector Laurence. John Goodchild, of Pallion, married Elizabeth, and John Pemberton married Penelope, thus reuniting the two houses which had sprung from John Goodchild and Mary Moore in 1581.

#### REGISTERED AT HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Thomas Arthur Carless Attwood, Gentleman, M.A. (Oxon). Born May 27th, 1863, being the only child of the late Thomas Aurelius Attwood, of Birmingham, Barrister-at-Law, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Smallwood, of Castle Bromwich; succeeded on the death (1901) of his cousin, George Reginald Attwood, of Glaslyn Court, to the male representation of the family of Attwood, late of Hawne House, Corngreaves Hall, and The Leasowes, near Halesowen, County Worcester. Livery

claret and silver. Armorial bearings: quarterly 1 and 4, gules, a cross indented, in the 1st and 4th quarters a lion rampant argent, and in the 2nd and 3rd a swan close, also argent, beaked or; 2 per pale argent and gules, a chevron vair between three quartre-foils, in the centre chief point a fleur de lys all countercharged (for Adams, of Cakemore House, County Worcester); 3 or, on a mount, in base an oak tree proper, over all a fess gules, thereon three cinque-foils of the field, in the dexter canton two annulets interlaced in pale sable (for Carless of Birmingham); and impaling the arms of Pomeroy, namely or, a lion rampant gules, armed and tongued azure, holding between the forepaws an apple proper. Mantling, gules and argent. Crest, on a wreath of the colours, in front of an oak tree proper, a demi swan with wings expanded argent. Motto: "*Posunt quia posse videntur.*" Married, October 5th, 1892, Hon. Hilda Evelyn, only surviving daughter of Rt. Hon. James Spencer Pomeroy, sixth Viscount Harberton.

Rosamund Carless Attwood, only child and heiress of the late George Reginald Attwood, Gentleman (died 1901), by his wife Constance Marion, daughter of Rev. William Harper Brandreth, M.A., Rector of Standish, Lancashire, Hon. Canon of Manchester, and Rural Dean of Leyland. Livery claret and silver. Armorial bearings: on a lozenge, quarterly 1 and 4, gules, a cross indented, in the 1st and 4th quarters a lion rampant argent, and in the 2nd and 3rd a swan close, also argent, beaked or; 2 per pale argent and gules, a chevron vair between three quatrefoils, in the centre chief point a fleur de lys all countercharged (for Adams of Cakemore House, County Worcester); 3 or, on a mount, in base an oak tree proper, over all a fess gules, thereon three cinquefoils of the field, in the dexter canton two annulets interlaced in pale sable (for Carless, of Birmingham).



M<sup>rs</sup> BROWN. (*Miss Marion Attwood.*)



M<sup>r</sup> THOMAS A. ATTWOOD.



M<sup>r</sup> T. A. CARLESS ATTWOOD.



M<sup>r</sup> GEO. REGINALD ATTWOOD.



## COLONEL CARLESS AND CHARLES II.—THE BOSCOBEL OAK.

The romance of Charles II.'s escape by hiding in the Boscobel Oak, cannot be omitted from any notice of the Attwood family. The relationship of the De Boscos, Attwoods, and Carlesses, have been given in previous pages. The racy account of the services Colonel Carless rendered to King Charles on his memorable escape in the oak tree, as given by *The Globe* on Royal Oak Day, is worthy of permanent record in the history of the Attwood family.

It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the "tracts and narratives" from which we glean any knowledge of the King's doings after the Battle of Worcester, are, for the most part, founded upon the story as told by himself, as recorded in Pepys' immortal Diary, "who took down from the King's own mouth all particulars of his escape." It was by the advice of the Earl of Derby that Charles sought refuge in Boscobel House. Here the King intended going into hiding, but only a few hours after his arrival it was thought more prudent to take to the woods. The King retired into the deepest part of the neighbouring forest disguised as a woodman. His departure was none too soon, for he had scarcely quitted the house when a troop of horse arrived to search for him. It was a rainy night, and his guide, Richard Penderel, borrowed a blanket, which was spread for the King under a tree. But now a more vigorous character appears upon the scene. Colonel Carless—one of the first in the Worcester fight, and the last to leave it—followed the steps of the King and found him in the Boscobel Woods; and it was at his instigation that Charles actually climbed the oak, instead of sheltering on the sodded ground beneath it. A cushion was obtained, the Colonel climbed after him, and "humbly desired his Majesty, who had taken little or no rest the two preceding nights, to seat himself as easily as he could in the tree, and rest his head on the Colonel's lap. In this oak they con-

tinued most part of the day ; and in that position the King slumbered away some portion of the time."

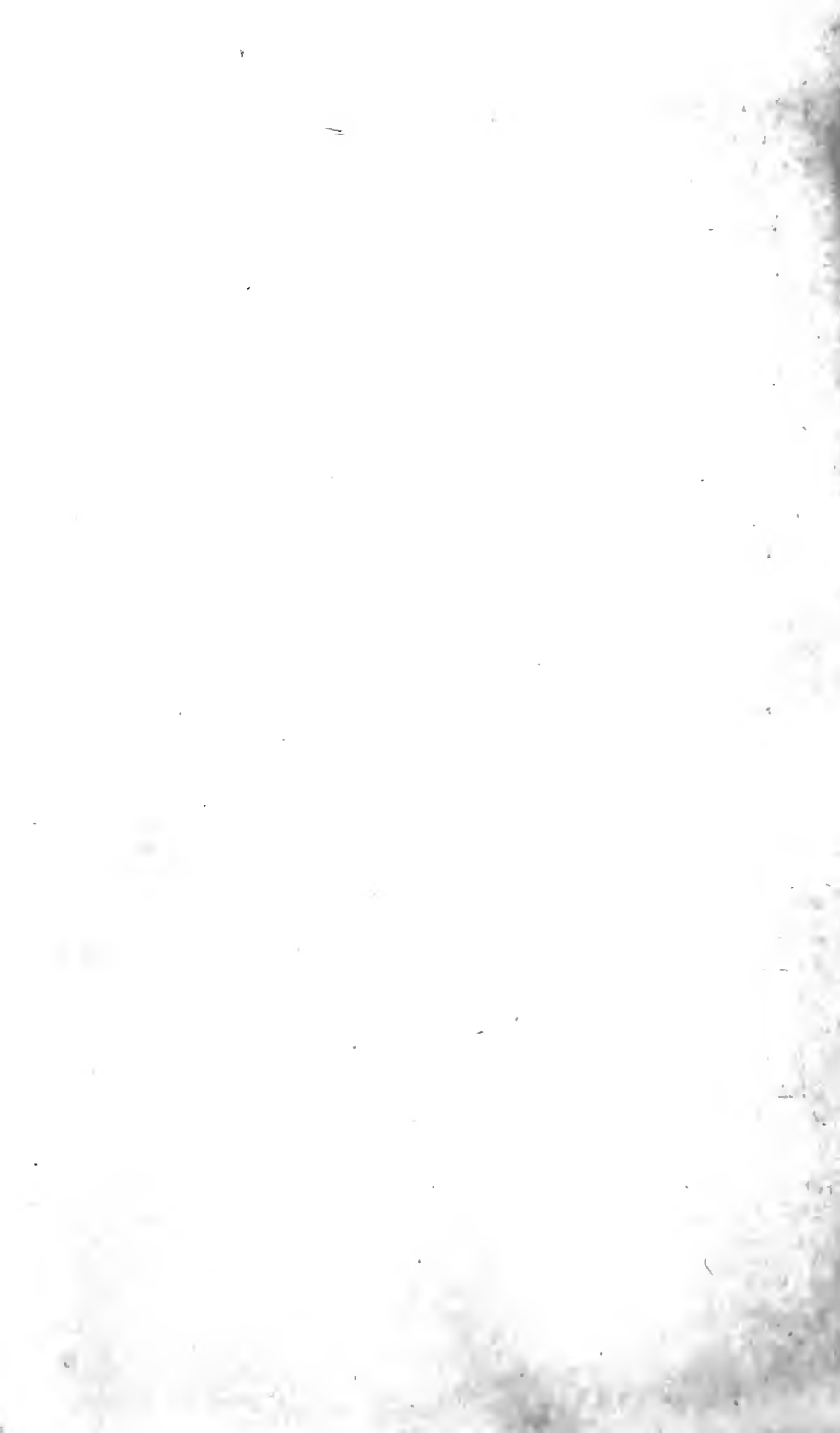
Here we have a story of such vivid and picturesque elements, and appealing so directly to human interests, that it might well have been regarded as an evergreen. A royal fugitive and his valiant and faithful officer, proved and enduring loyalty, a fanatical soldiery on the track ; hot haste, disguise, surprise, and the final hiding in the oak, beneath which the Roundhead "hummed his surly hymn." The sequence of the bare facts is so rapid and engrossing, that even the high-pressure novelist might pant after them in vain. After the Restoration Colonel Carless was specially honoured by the King, at whose request he adopted the more commemorative name of "Carlos," receiving a grant of arms which have a most correct oak tree "proper."

A question has arisen as to the identity of the Boscobel Oak. There is no uncertainty about the fact. The present flourishing tree is not that which supported and concealed the weary limbs of Charles II. There is no doubt as to the fate of the original oak. The Restoration did not take place until nine years after the hiding in the oak, during which the incident was known to comparatively few persons. But it was, naturally enough, noised abroad at the time of the Restoration, and when England was throwing up its cap for the King, the Royal Oak also became an object of the wildest popular enthusiasm. It was literally hacked to pieces by visitors, and was at last blown down by the storm in 1700. But there had already grown up by its side a thriving scion ; this sprang up from an acorn from the King's tree, and others were raised from the original tree. So that the Royal Oak in Boscobel Woods is the survival of the historic tree of the 17th century.





MISS FLORENCE MOORE.



## THE ATTWOODS IN HISTORY.

AMONG the numerous historic houses and places associated with the history of the Attwood family, few of them can excel in beauty of situation and historic interest as Llanvihangel Court, Monmouthshire, the home of Mr. B. St. John Attwood-Mathews. Llanvihangel Court was the dower house of the Harley and Oxford family; some portions of it are eight hundred years old. Its traditions are associated with Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada; the mounting block by which Elizabeth mounted her palfrey is still preserved. The great beauty of Llanvihangel is in its splendid avenues, the "Chestnut Avenue" was planted from chestnuts that came over at the time of the Armada; and there are two great jars in the panelled entrance hall, which contain wine brought from Spain in the same ships. The house is gabled, and surrounded by extensive park lands, and commands the most magnificent landscapes in Monmouthshire; it is situated on the "Skerrid Mountain" (Sacred Mountain), where the Druids performed their sacrifices, and has extensive views of the Black Mountains. It was from Llanvihangel Court that Charles I. issued his orders to the Royalist Army. His coat-of-arms is yet retained over his bed room door, which is known as "King Charles's Room." It is interesting to find how interwoven with the great historic events in our national life has been the patriotism of the Attwood family. From century to century a De Bois or an Attwood has ever been foremost in the battles, the councils, and in the no less glorious peaceful congresses of the nation. While in the early development of this the

iron and steel age, the name of Attwood will ever be remembered for inventions in the manufacture of iron and steel. In the history of modern political movements, no names will be more prominent than those of Thomas Attwood, of Birmingham, and Charles Attwood, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. They were the founders of the modern political Associations. The influence of these gentlemen at two of the most critical periods in English monarchical history during the last century has never been surpassed. When the country was on the verge of civil war during the trial of Queen Caroline and the introduction by the Government of a "Bill of Pains and Penalties," Mr. Charles Attwood's letter to *The Times*, backed by that influential newspaper, brought about the withdrawal of the Bill, and thus secured continuance unbroken the right of succession to the throne, which is now a matter of no dispute. So also in the great Reform and Chartist agitation, the brothers were the idols of the people; yet when extreme measures were advocated, both declared they would be no party to treason or disorder; "they were loyal to the Sovereign, loyal to the constitution, and loyal to the laws." And now after the lapse of half-a-century the evidence of history confirms the nobility of their lives and usefulness. Nor is the spirit of the Attwoods degenerated in the present representatives of the family, as the preceding pages give evidence. None are more loyal, and their conduct has been governed by pure, philanthropic, and unselfish motives.





MRS JACKSON. (*Miss Emily Moore*)



Capt. R. JACKSON, R.N.



MRS SMITH. (*Miss Sarah A. Moore*)



MISS FANNY HALL MOORE.



A FAMILY PARTY.





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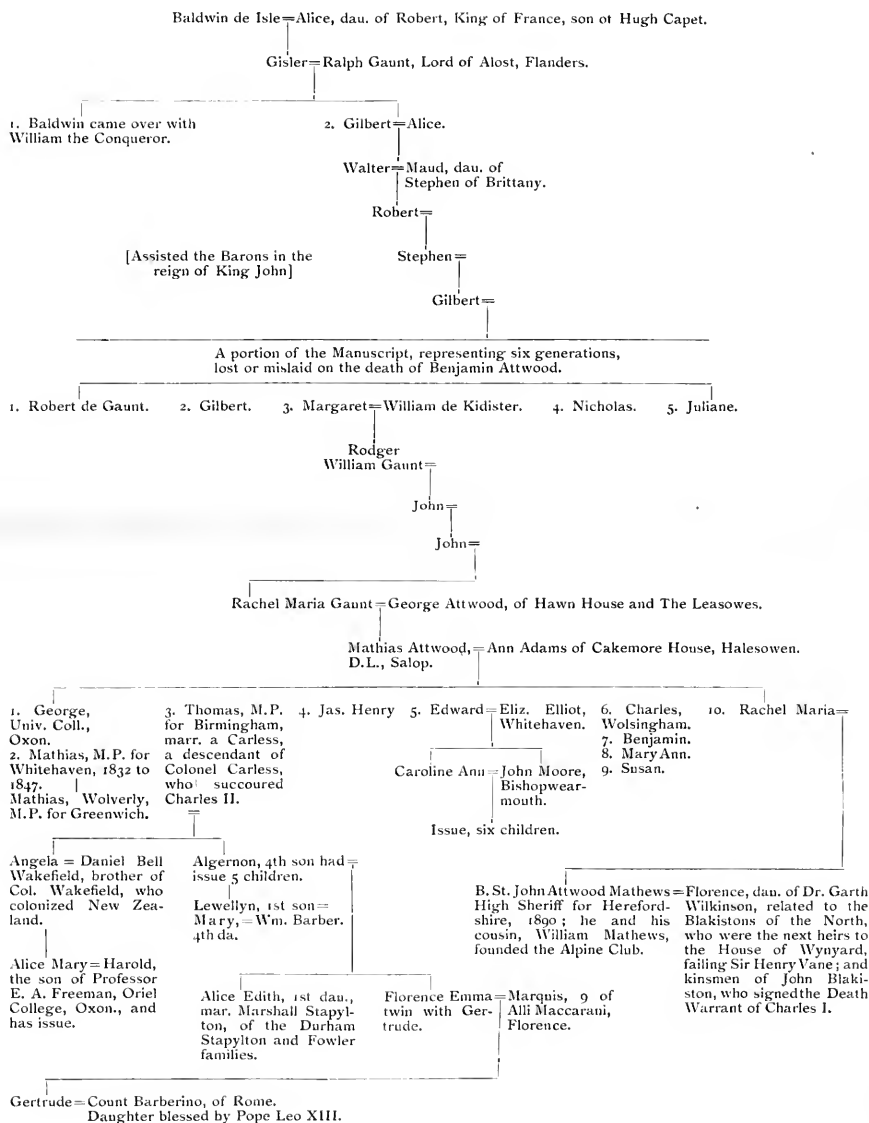
9. Author's Biography

10. Declaration of Interest

11. Correspondence

# PEDIGREE OF THE GAUNT FAMILY.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LATE BENJAMIN ATTWOOD.



1891

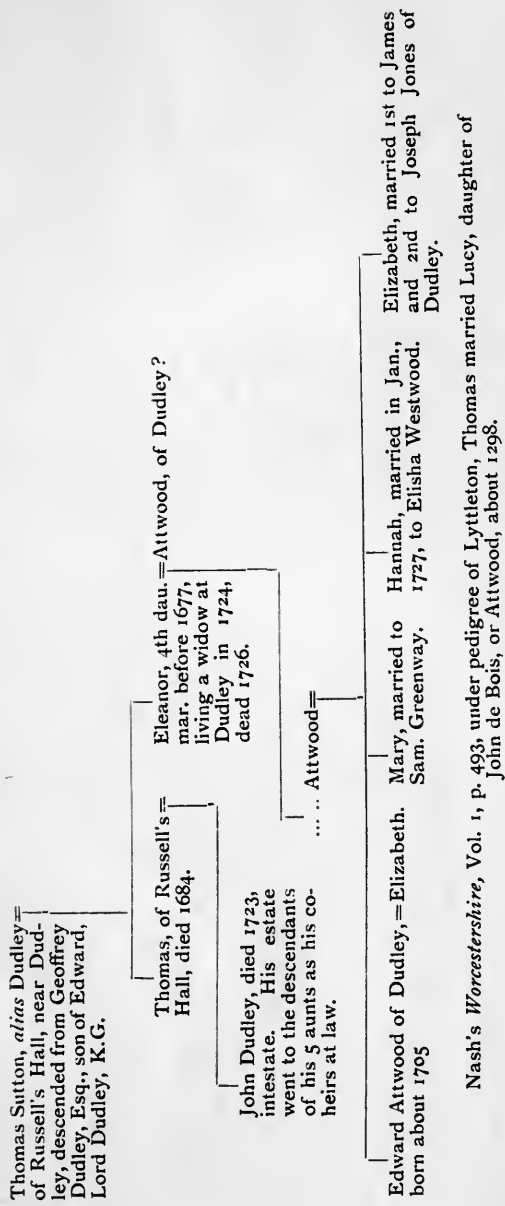
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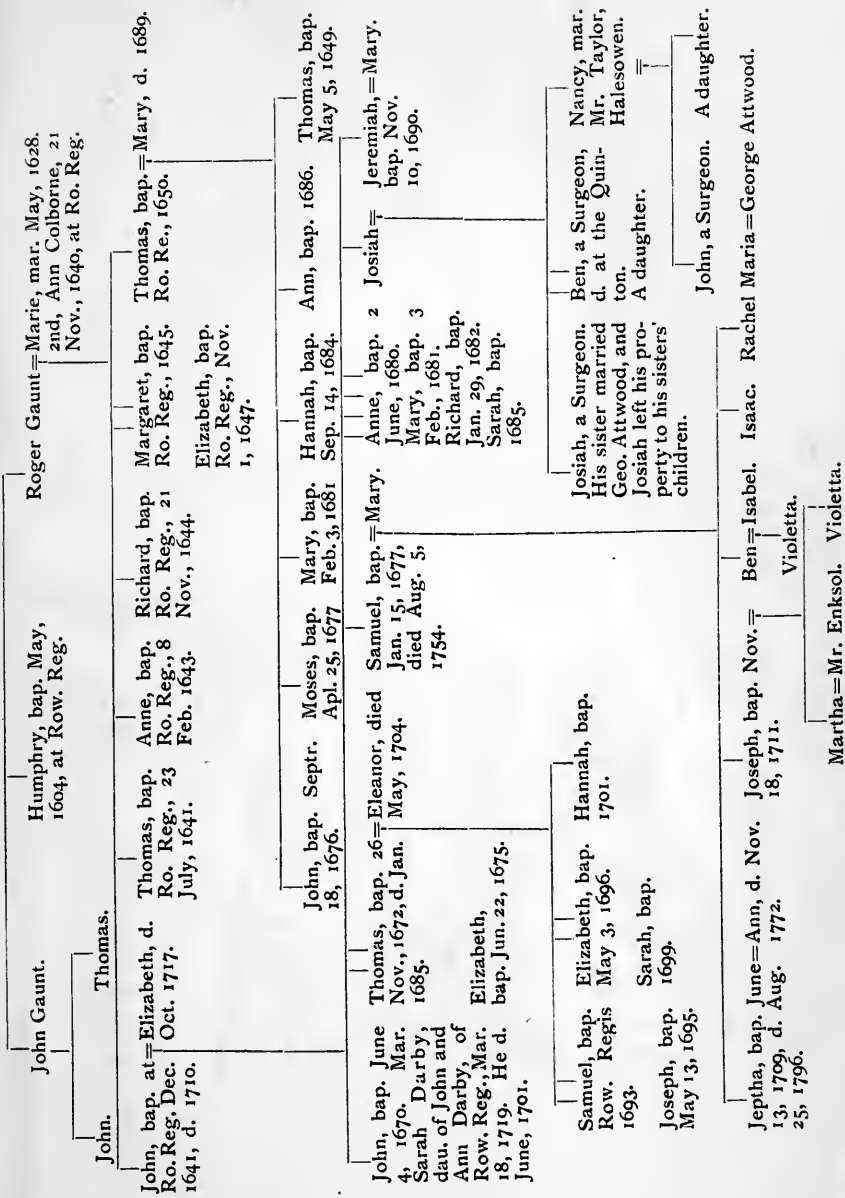


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THE PEDIGREE OF WILLIAM GANDE.



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*(continued)*

*(continued)*

100

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $f(x)$  defined by the equation

The diagram illustrates the experimental setup. A subject is seated at a table, looking at a video screen. A camera is positioned above the screen to capture the subject's view. A light source is positioned to the left of the screen to illuminate the scene. A scale bar is shown below the screen to provide a reference for the size of the objects. The diagram is labeled with 'Subject', 'Video Screen', 'Camera', 'Light Source', and 'Scale Bar'.

*(continued)*

1981

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George Attwood, of Foxoak, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, afterwards of Hawne House, and adjoining the second pillar of that Aisle in the body of the Church, was bur. April, 1807, aged 86, and was bur. in the Attwood vault in the South Aisle of Hawne House, and adjoining the second pillar of that Aisle in the body of the Church.

Matthias Gaunt, bap. at Ro. Reg. 22 May, 1743, d. 1745.	James, ba at Ro. Reg. 16 Sept. 17 d. 1823.
------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------

Frances, bap. 25 July, 1780, d. un- mar. 1858.	John, late M.P. for Harwich, bap. 1 July, 1781, d. unmar. 1865.	Maria, bap. 17 Aug., 1783, d. 1871.	Catherine, bap. = Thomas Troward, Ja Sept. 1786, d. Capt. 51st Regt. at ba 1866. Waterloo, d. 1859. d.
------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

James Harrington, born 3 Dec., 1820, bap. 12 May, 1823, living unmar. 1888.	Mary, born 20 Mar. 1831, d. unmar. 14 Sept., 1883.	Maria Louis mar. 19 Apl
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------

A Daughter who d. in in- fancy.	George, a Banker, in Birmingham, b. 19 Dec., 1777, d. 1854.	Mary Kinnersley, of Clough Hall, Staffordshire, d. 1823.	Matthias, a = Susan Twells, Banker, in d. Oct. 1842. London, & M. P. for Whitehav'n 1832 - 1847. B. 24 Nov., 1779.	Mary A b. 14 ( 1781, d. mar. 18
---------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------

Georgiana Mary.

Matthias Wolverley, M.P. for Greenwich,  
1837-41, d. unmar. 17 Sep., 1865.

George De Bosco, b. = Mary Medley, b. 20 15 Mar., 1808, d. 24 Nov., 1805, d. 3 Sep., Apl., 1855. 1882.	Thomas Aurelius, b. = Mary Smallv 4 Mar., 1810, d. 8 Apl., 4 June, 1820 1864. 1888.
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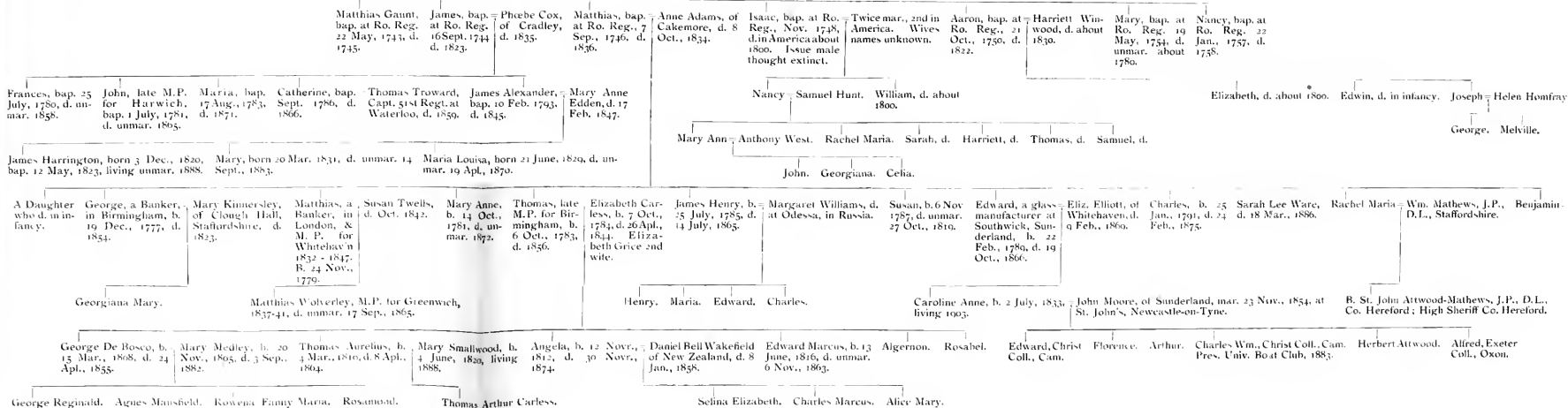
George Reginald.	Agnes Mansfield.	Rowena Fanny Maria.	Rosamond.	Thomas
------------------	------------------	---------------------	-----------	--------



## THE ISSUE AND DESCENDANTS OF RACHEL MARIA GAUNT.

George Attwood, of Foxoak, Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, afterwards of Hawne, Halesowen, Worcestershire, formerly of Salop. He d. 19 April, 1807, aged 80, and was bur. in the Attwood vault in the South Aisle of Halesowen Church, under the seat No. 104, and appropriated to Hawne House, and adjoining the second pillar of that Aisle in the body of the Church.

Rachel Maria Gaunt, bap. at Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, 1 Oct. 1716. She d. 3 Mar., 1798, aged 82, and was bur. in the Attwood Vault.



# THE MARIA GALT

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the C  
ers, H/m., Herbert Alfred, Exeter  
wen Coll., Attwood. Coll., Oxon.  
1776,  
Feb.  
= \*Mary Alice Charles.  
Williams.

1886, at Wol-  
singham.

Benjamin St. John Mat- = Florence Blakeston Wil-  
thews, D.L. and High kinson, dau. of Dr. Wil-  
Sheriff of Hereford. kinson, of the Blakeston  
Took the name of Att- family. Mar. 4 Sept.,  
wood - Matthews after 1860, in London.  
his mother's death.  
Trinty Coll. Cam.





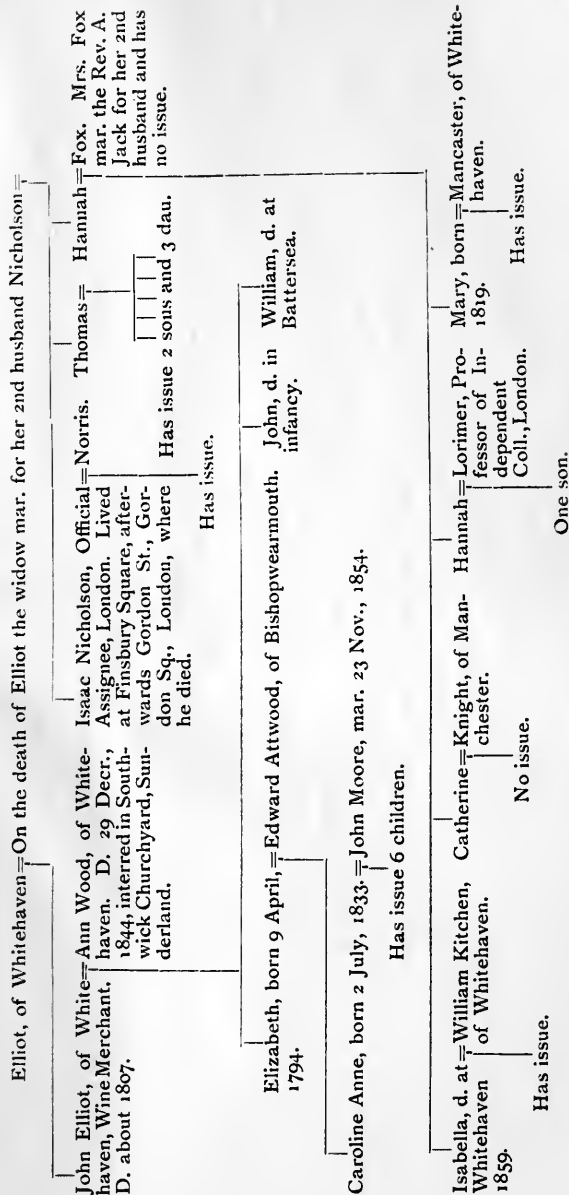








# PEDIGREE OF ELLIOT, OF WHITEHAVEN.





## PEDIGREE OF WOOD, OF WHITEHAVEN.

Wood, of Whitehaven =

Ann, born 18 Dec., 1768, d. 29 Dec., 1844, at = John Elliot, of Whitehaven,  
Villiers Street, Bishopwearmouth. Interred Wine Merchant, died about  
in Southwick Churchyard. 1807.

Elizabeth, born 9 = Edward Attwood. John, d. in William, d. at Batter-  
April, 1794, mar. infancy. sea.  
at Whitehaven  
about 1830.

Caroline Anne, born 2 July, = John Moore, born at Bishopwearmouth, 20  
1833. Jan., 1827.

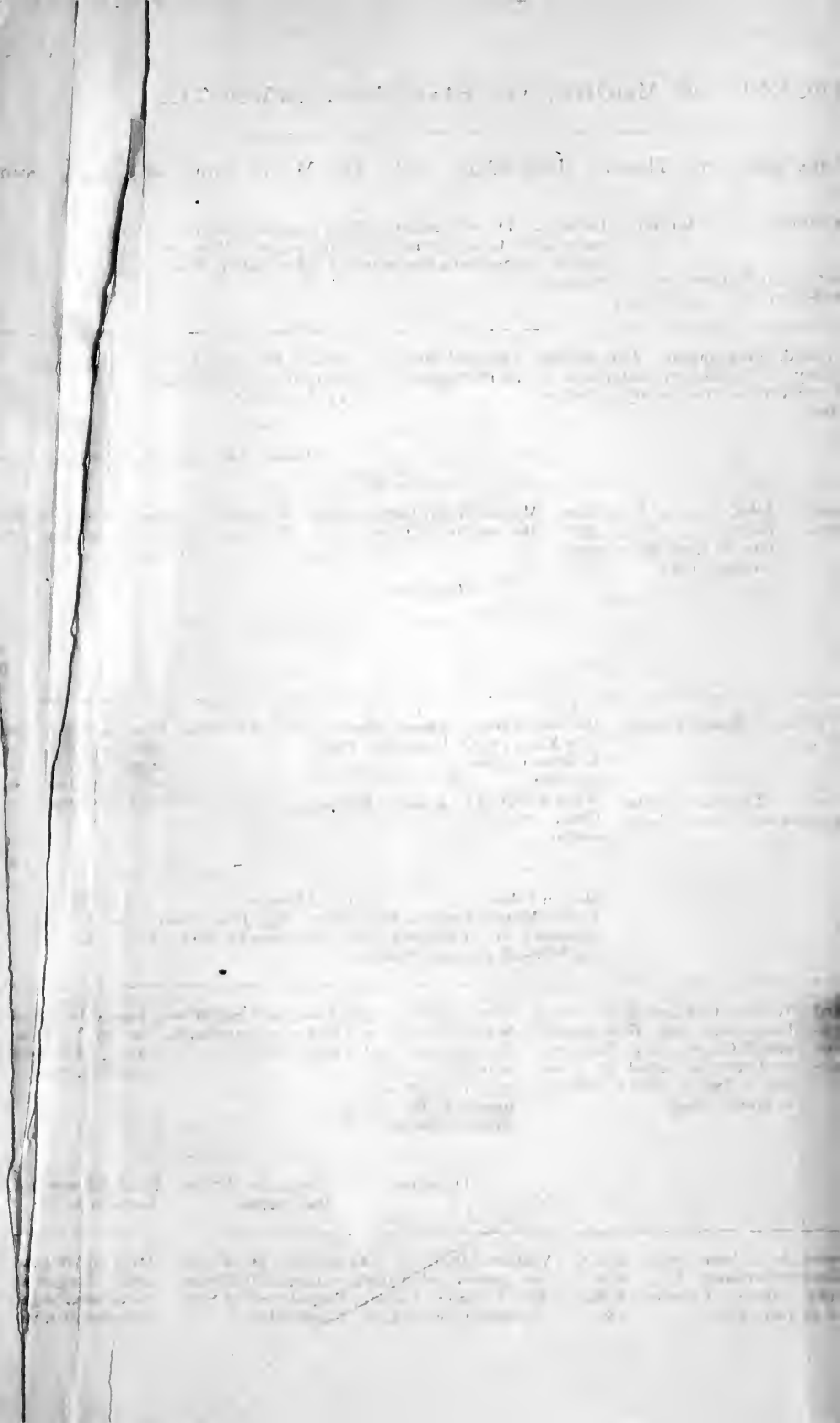
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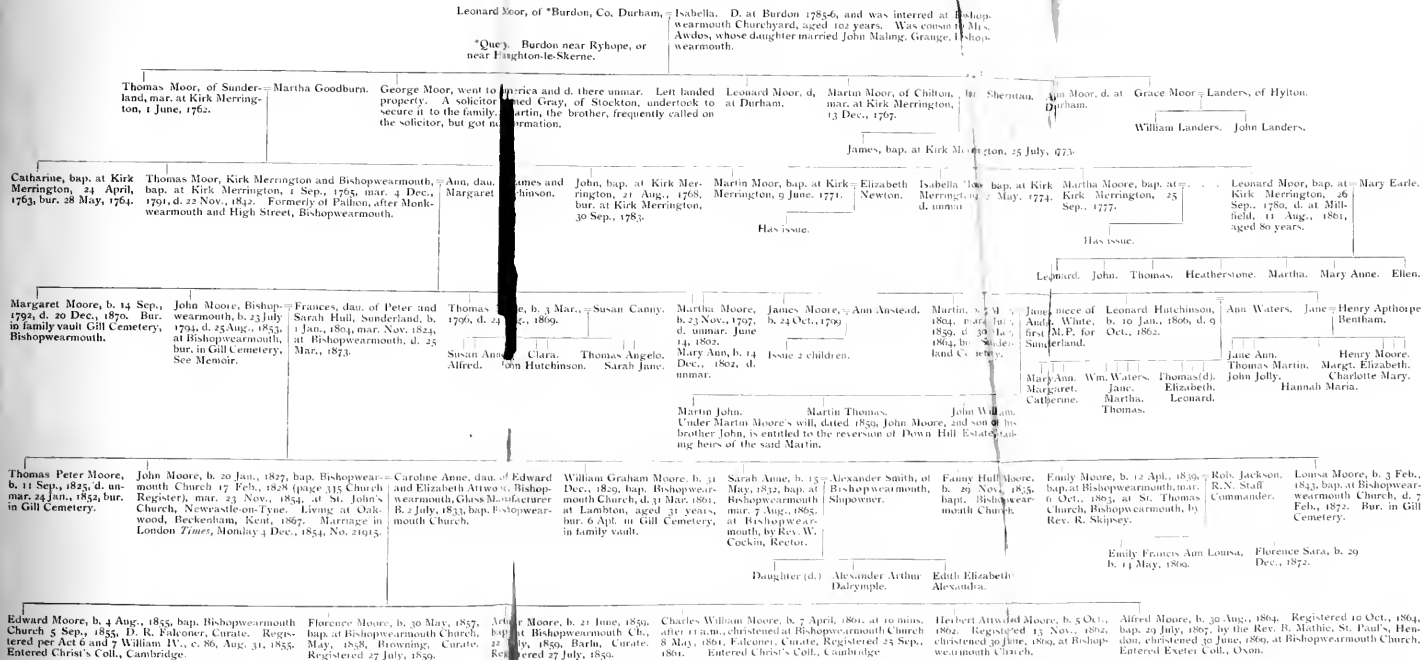
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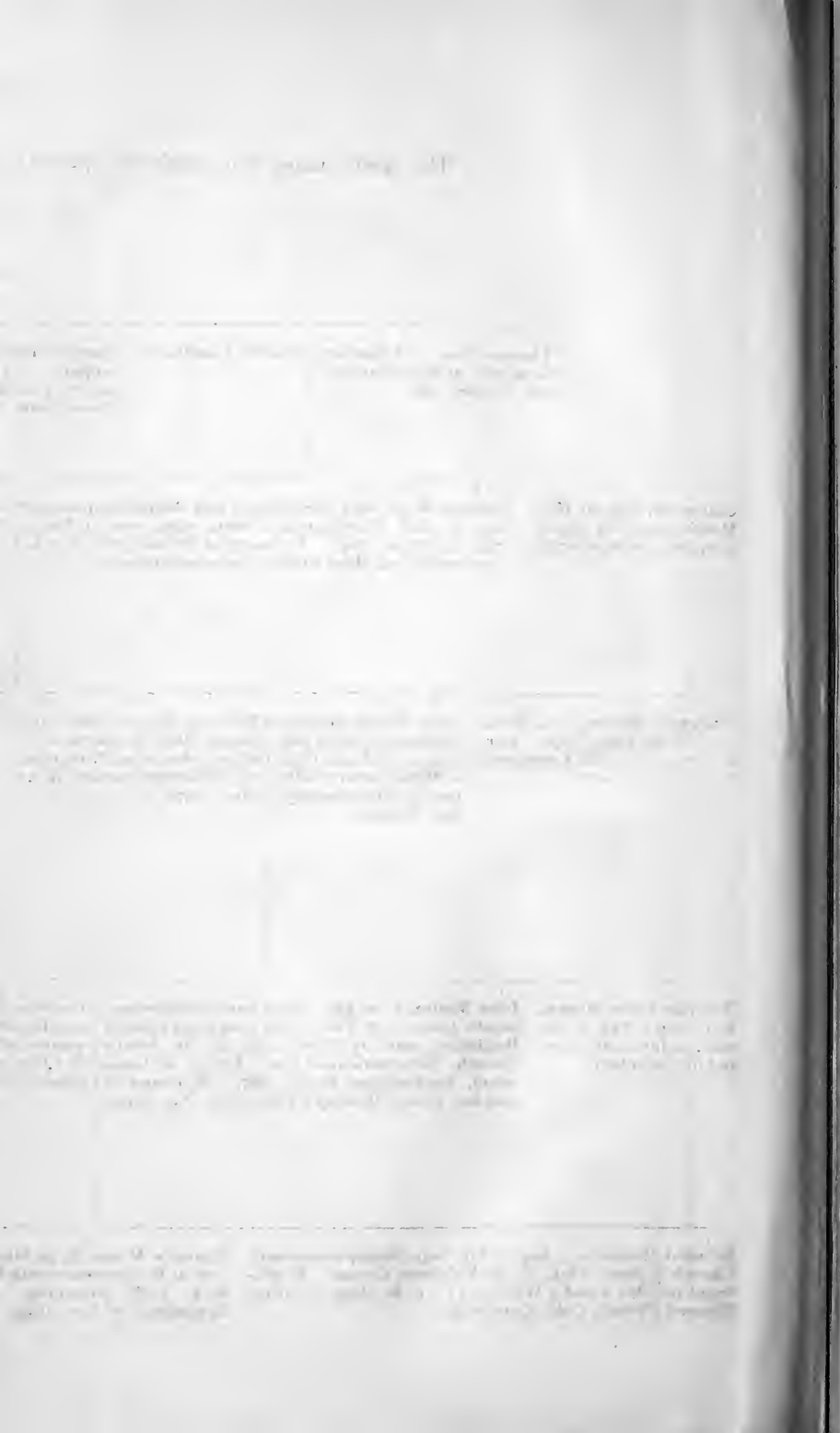
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# PEDIGREE OF MOORE, OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

The family name was originally spelled "Moor"; about the year 1797 Thomas Moor added "e." The Moore family originally came from Kirk Merrington, Co. Durham.





Hutchinson =

Monkwearmouth, = Mary, d 13 Ann = Harrison.  
809, aged 53 July, 1805,  
at Monkwear- aged 46.

Joseph Harrison =

shop-  
ler.

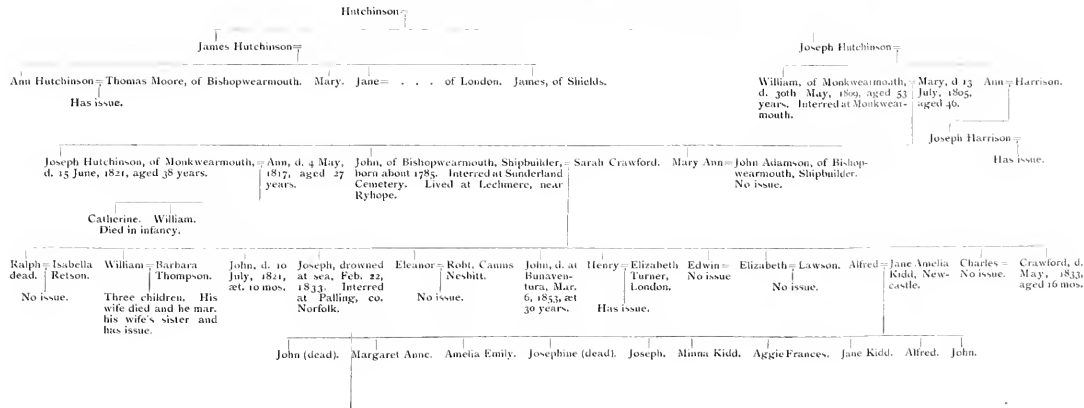
Has issue.

Alfred = Jane Amelia Charles = Crawford, d.  
Kidd, New- No issue. May, 1833,  
castle. aged 16 mos.

Jane Kidd. Alfred. John.

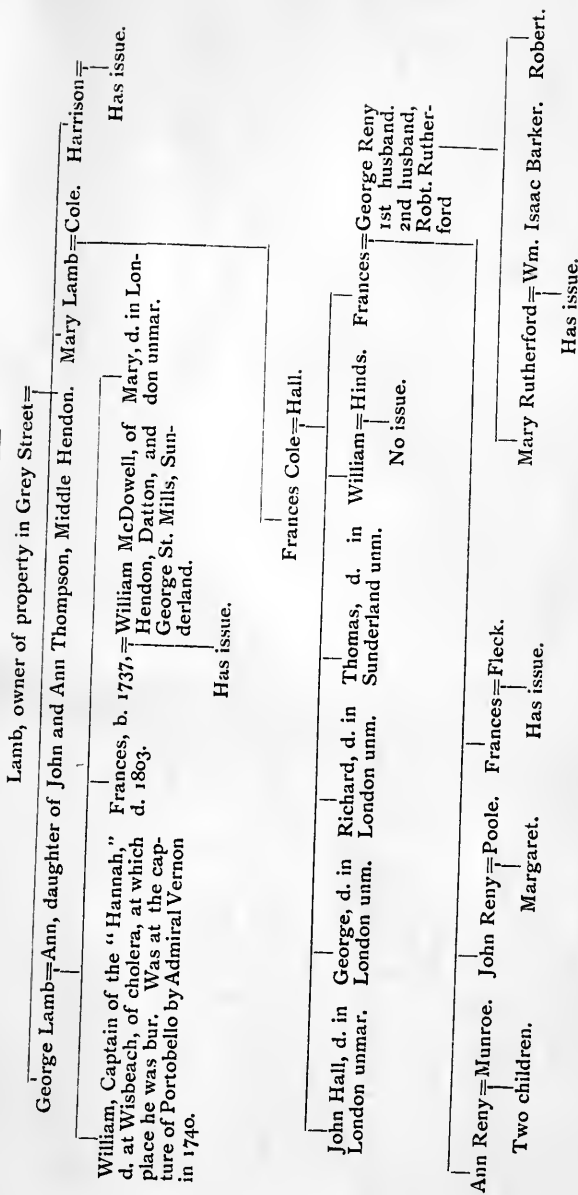


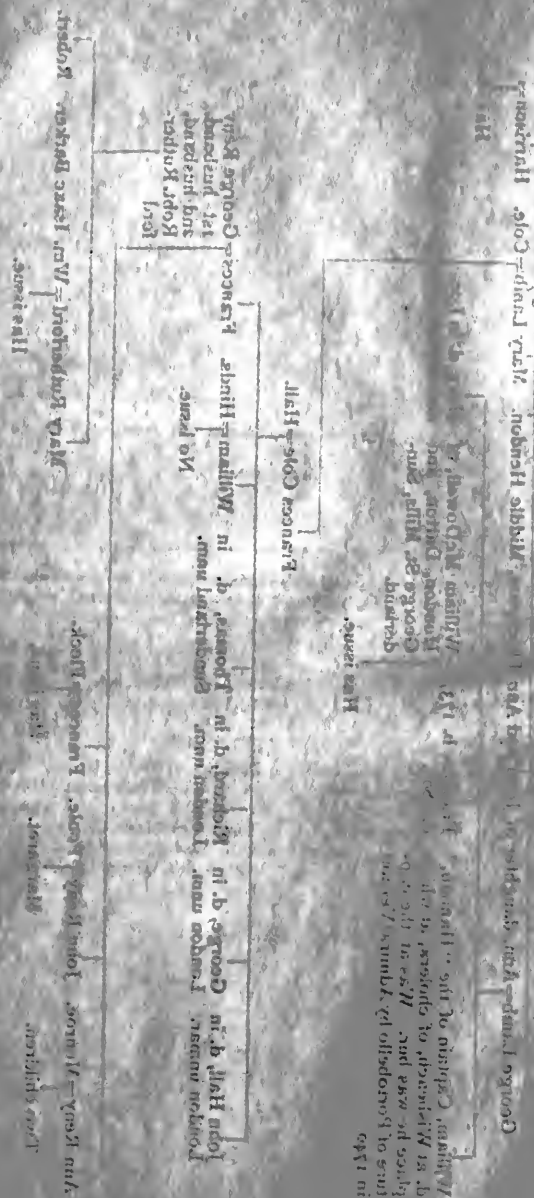
# PEDIGREE OF HUTCHINSON, OF SUNDERLAND.





# PEDIGREE OF LAMB, OF SUNDERLAND.





HOUSE OF YORK

PEDIGREE OF McDOWELL, OF SUNDERLAND.

A Scotchman, supposed to have been at the Battle of Culloden, and fled South =

Joseph McDowell, Belford, in Northumberland, born 1700, d. about 1782 = Margaret, A Daughter at Belford.

William McDowell, of George Street Mill, Sunderland, = Frances Lamb, dau. of Sarah McDowell, born = Wm. Douglas, also of Hendon and Datton Mills, born 1729, d. May, 1733, d. at Alnwick, North Alnwick. George and Ann Lamb, about 1796. of Sunderland.

1806. He was at the capture of Pondicherry, in 1761, and at the defeat of Hyder Ali, up the Ganges, in H.M.S. "Medway." Was in the hurricane of Jan. 1, 1761, which the fleet encountered, and in which it suffered so much whilst besieging Pondicherry. The "Medway" and other ships cut away their masts and rode out the storm. Was at the taking of Manila in 1762, and formed part of the land force from H.M.S. "Elizabeth," which stormed the place under the command of Rear Admiral Cornish and Colonel Sir William Draper. The place was afterwards ransomed.

William. Margaret. Joseph. John.

Joseph, born 8 July 1767.	Ann, born 6 July 1769 d. 12 Mar. 1795.	Margaret, born June 19, 1771, d. Sep. 1772.	Frances, born 8 June, 1773, d. 1 Oct 1852, at Lambton.	Smith Graham mar. first his wife's sister Ann, d. 1838 at Hendon.	William, = Ellen Walker, born 11 dau. of Wm. Oct 1775 and Mary d. 1 Sep. Walker. 1808.	William, = Ellen Walker, born 21 Dec. 1778 d. 14 Aug. 1867. Bur. 17 Aug. in Bishopwearmouth Cemetery, grave No. 3259.	Sarah, born = Peter Hull, bur. Deptford, Kent.
Joseph, born 18, 1792	Joseph, born 1794, d. 1796.						Has issue.

William McDowell, bur. in Sunderland Churchyard.

# PEDICER OF MCDONALD OF CONDEKAND

the best land and best soil in the State of Condekan, and best soil.

Joseph McDonald, Bellows, in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

born in 1800, d. about 1821, was a

# PEDIGREE OF HULL, OF SUNDERLAND.

Robert Hull=Margaret.

Richard=Margaret.

rd=Jane Cole, of Chester-  
le-Street.  
as issue.

Peter, born 21 Sept., 1779, d. at Deptford, 30 April, 1849.

Sarah McDowell, dau. of William and Frai  
Datton Mills. Born 21 Dec., 1778, d. 14 nn, d. in  
wearmouth Cemetery, 17 Aug. 1867, in grafancy.

born Aug., 1806.  
y, Nov. 1, 1807.

D. in

William, born Oct., 1809.  
D. Aug., 1813, æt. 4 yrs.

Peter, of Sunderland, born 10 Dec.,  
Master Mariner, drowned at Quebe Bishop  
June, 1846.

Plymouth. Capt. Smith sailed from Plymouth a few days  
Pedestrian," for Bombay, and never more heard of.

Sarah Ann, d. in  
infancy.

Dorothy=

k. June  
de in t

Has issu

# PEDIGREE OF HULL, OF SUNDERLAND.

Robert Hull = Margaret.

Richard = Margaret.

Robert Hull, d. in West Indies on board H.M. Frigate "Minerva." Barbara, d. at Sunderland, 1813. John Lane, of Portsmouth. Ann, d. in infancy.

Has issue.

Frances Hull, born 15 Novr., 1824. at Bishopwearmouth. Mar. = John Moore, Bishopwearmouth. D. 25 Mar., 1873.

Has issue.

Ramsey, d. in infancy. Frances = Ralph Smith, mar. June, 1858, at Plymouth. after with his bride in the ship "Pedestrian," for Bombay, and never more heard of.

Richard = Jane Cole, of Chester-le-Street.

Has issue.

Ann, born Aug., 1806. D. in infancy, Nov. 1, 1807.

William, born Oct., 1809. D. Aug., 1813, at. 4 yrs.

Peter, born 21 Sept., 1779, d. at Deptford, 30 April, 1849.

Sarah McDowell, dau. of William and Dutton Mills. Born 21 Dec., 1778, d. 14 Aug. 1867. Buried in Bishopwearmouth Cemetery, 17 Aug. 1867, in grave 3259.

Peter Oriel.

Peter, of Sunderland, born 10 Dec., 1818. Master Mariner, drowned at Quebec, June, 1846.

Hamah Bailey, born Feb., 1816. Married a second time after husband, Peter Hull's death.

Sarah Ann, d. in infancy.

Dorothy = Jage, Station Master North Eastern Railway, Durham, in 1876.

Has issue.



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